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Sept 1977

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INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

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ALGERIA	13.5	Lebanon	22.00
Belgium	20.00	Luxembourg	30.00
Denmark	3.50	Morocco	2.50
Eire	10.00	Netherlands	1.50
Finland	2.50	Nigeria	80.00
France	2.50	Norway	1.00
Germany	1.50	Portugal	1.50
Greece	1.50	Spain	1.50
India	1.50	Sweden	2.50
Italy	1.50	Switzerland	1.70
Japan	1.50	Taiwan	1.50
Korea	1.50	Turkey	1.50
Malaysia	1.50	U.S. Military	1.50
Philippines	1.50	Yugoslavia	1.50

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1977

Established 1887

## Threaten to Kill Industrial Leader

# German Kidnappers Demand Release of Terrorist Prisoners

By Paul Hofmann

BONN, Sept. 6 (AP)—Officials here said tonight that the terrorists who kidnapped Hans-Martin Schleyer in Cologne in a submarine-gun attack yesterday had established a first contact with the authorities today.

In a letter to the federal government, the kidnappers demanded the release of a number of far-left and anarchist "prisoners of war" from various penitentiaries.

The gunmen were said to have threatened that Mr. Schleyer, president of the West German Employers' Association and considered one of the most powerful leaders of the nation's industry, would be executed unless the prisoners—14 reportedly were named—were freed by tomorrow afternoon.

[The West German news agency DPA said it had learned that the kidnappers set a deadline of tomorrow at noon for the government to meet its demands. DPA added that the letter had been sent to a church dean who handed it to the police.]

The police said that the kidnappers had so far produced no proof that Mr. Schleyer was alive. Earlier, investigators had indicated they believed he may have been injured in yesterday's attack, in which his driver and three police bodyguards were killed.

### No Blood Stains

[Kurt Rebmann, the federal prosecutor-general, speculated today that the absence of blood stains in the minibus that the kidnappers used as a getaway car but later abandoned meant that neither Mr. Schleyer nor any of his attackers had been wounded, United Press International reported.]

The police declared they had no clues so far as to Mr. Schleyer's whereabouts or his situation.

The latest in a long series of terrorist attacks plunged West Germany into a somber mood.

In Bonn, several political and regional groups canceled scheduled celebrations that usually mark the end of the political vacation period and the reconvening of the federal parliament.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt announced new measures to strengthen the West German security forces, especially the criminal arm of the federal police. The government is expected to consider new draft legislation aimed at stepping up the fight against violence and terrorism in a meeting in Bonn tomorrow.

Since last night, a special crisis team composed of security specialists and high officials in Bonn has been directing the investigation of the Cologne kidnapping case around the clock.

Today, Mr. Schmidt personally

### Zambia Chief Blasts 'Racism' in Uganda

LUSAKA, Zambia, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda said today that President Idi Amin's rule in Uganda was "as sinking as South Africa."

"Those that condemn racism in South Africa must also condemn it in Uganda," Mr. Kaunda told former Swedish Premier Olof Palme, who is here as head of a visiting Socialist International delegation.

assumed the command of the crisis staff. Armored cars and strong police forces secured his office in the government enclave on the Rhine River embankment south of Bonn.

Tonight, the crisis team examined the communication it had received from the kidnappers. The text of the message was not immediately published.

The police had stated earlier today they had found a letter in the Volkswagen minibus that they believed had been used in the kidnapping. It was not immediately clear whether the letter

had contained the demand for the liberation of prisoners, or whether this request, with the ultimatum that Mr. Schleyer would die if it were not fulfilled, had been made in a separate message to the police.

The bus was found today in a basement garage in Cologne. The police said the bus had been rented by members of the terrorist gang. Investigators also searched an apartment in a nearby high-rise building that they said may have been used to prepare the attack on Mr. Schleyer.

In Karlsruhe, Mr. Rebmann said in a press conference this afternoon that between 10 and 15 persons had taken part in the kidnapping.

Government officials indicated the letter from the kidnappers included a demand for a public statement of some kind.

The announcement followed the arrests of two persons in connection with the abduction. Authorities declined to identify the arrested persons or say whether they were directly involved in the kidnapping.



Kurt Rebmann  
... at press conference.

## Teng Reports Setback In U.S.-China Relations

PEKING, Sept. 6 (AP)—Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping said today that efforts to normalize diplomatic relations between the United States and China suffered a setback during the visit last month of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

In an interview, Mr. Teng said that the discussions with Mr. Vance were a retreat from proposals advanced by former President Gerald Ford and former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Mr. Teng also made these points:

• Former President Ford promised in December, 1975, that if re-elected he would break diplomatic relations with Taiwan, seat of the Chinese Nationalist government, and establish them with Peking.

• Mr. Vance discussed setting up a U.S. liaison mission in Taiwan and a full diplomatic mission.

tion in Peking. But the Chinese rejected that.

• Although the Chinese consider Taiwan an internal problem that permits no foreign interference, they would consider the special conditions prevailing on Taiwan in trying to solve the problem with the United States.

• Reports of progress resulting from the Vance trip are wrong.

### 90-Minute Meeting

Mr. Teng made the comments in a 90-minute meeting with executives and directors of the Associated Press who are on a 16-day visit to China. No direct quotations were permitted because, Chinese officials said, there was no official translation. Mr. Teng spoke through an interpreter.

Mr. Teng said that Mr. Ford promised during his visit in 1975 that if re-elected he would resolve the Taiwan problem the same way the Japanese did.

Japan severed diplomatic relations with the Nationalists on Taiwan but has maintained non-government contacts, including substantial trade with the island.

Just before Mr. Vance's visit, Mr. Teng said, Mr. Ford made a speech taking a different view of how to resolve the Taiwan issue but Mr. Teng insisted that Mr. Ford had made the promise in 1975.

### 3 Actions Promised

Mr. Teng said that the United States had promised to take the three actions China has demanded for normalizing relations: breaking diplomatic relations with Taiwan, abrogating the U.S.-Taiwan defense treaty and withdrawing the 1,200 U.S. troops on the island.

Mr. Teng said that Mr. Vance's proposal was a retrogression from that position.

He said Mr. Vance discussed establishing full diplomatic relations with China but at the same time establishing a diplomatic liaison office on Taiwan.

In effect, this would reverse the present situation. The United States has full relations with Taiwan and only a liaison mission in Peking.

Mr. Teng said that this was unacceptable because it would mean continued diplomatic links between the United States and Taiwan.

Mr. Teng said that his discussions with Mr. Kissinger about Taiwan were based on the idea that eventually it would be the United States that would have

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Keynote.

Peking's Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, who has declared that the Vance trip had hurt Chinese-U.S. relations.

## Park Indictment Lists 36 Charges

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP)—South Korean businessman Tong-sun Park has been accused of 36 federal corruption charges in an indictment that lists former Rep. Richard Hanna as an unindicted co-conspirator and names several other present and former members of Congress as recipients of alleged bribes from Mr. Park, the Justice Department said today.

Attorney General Griffin Bell said he will ask President Carter to contact South Korean President Park Chung Hee "in order to have Tongsun Park, who is now a fugitive, returned to the United States."

Mr. Bell said he will leave it up to the South Korean government to determine how Mr. Park should be taken into custody if the South Korean President agrees to the request.

Mr. Park, a Washington party-giver who has been the focus of the government probe of influence-buying on Capitol Hill, has been in Seoul for about a week.

### Other Figures

At a news conference Mr. Bell declined to say whether Mr. Hanna, a California Democrat, and the members of Congress would be indicted.

"The investigation is continuing," Mr. Bell said. "We're in the season and we'll have to see what the harvest will bring."

The indictment of Mr. Park was returned by a federal grand jury Aug. 28 and kept sealed until today when the department asked that it be unsealed. Although the indictment was reported last week, no details of the charges had been available until now.

Mr. Park was charged with conspiracy, bribery, mail fraud, racketeering activities, failure to register as a foreign agent and making political contributions which are prohibited for foreign agents.

According to the indictment, Mr. Park, Mr. Hanna, and two former directors of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency conspired from about 1967 until December, 1975, to bribe members of the House and Senate for their actions to promote South Korea's interests.

The two former KCIA directors—Kim Hyung Wook, who held the position between 1963 and 1968, and Lee Hui Rak, who held the job from 1970 through 1973—were also named unindicted co-conspirators.

Mr. Hanna played a key role in advising Mr. Park on which members of Congress should be bribed and how thousands of dollars should be parceled out to them, the indictment said.

Mr. Bell said Mr. Hanna is not cooperating with the investigation.

The 30-page indictment was

filled with more than a dozen names of present and former members of Congress who received money, sometimes in the form of campaign contributions from Mr. Park.

Assistant Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti said some of

those named are targets of the probe and some are not. He declined to say who was in which category.

According to the indictment, Mr. Park gave \$10,000 in November, 1971, to the wife of Ed-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Tokyo, 12 Europe Cities Top N.Y. As Most Expensive Places to Live

GENEVA, Sept. 6 (AP)—Tokyo has retained its top position among the world's most expensive cities while New York moved further down the list in the last 12 months, according to a worldwide cost-of-living survey published today.

The annual survey, published by Business International, SA, a Geneva-based management consultant company, lists 17 cities as being more expensive than New York. Of these, 13 are in Western Europe, led by Scandinavia and Switzerland.

Brussels, Frankfurt and The Hague, which last year were cheaper, have since moved ahead of New York.

It listed these index figures calculated on dollar prices and taking New York as a base of 100: Tokyo 149.8, Stockholm 123.6, Oslo 121.9, Zurich 117.6, Vienna 115.3, Geneva 115.2, Copenhagen 103.9, Helsinki 103.0, Brussels 105.9, Frankfurt 105.5, Paris 105.2, The Hague 104.8, Lagos 102.5 and Jiddah, Saudi Arabia, 101.3.

London has a low, 35th position in the 57-city survey, with 81.2 index points. Buenos Aires ranks at the bottom end of the list with 46.6 points. Others on the list of cheaper cities include Rome 76.7, Dublin 76.1, Lisbon 72.9, Beirut 71.9, Rio de Janeiro 71.5, Manila 64.9, Bangkok 64.8, Madrid 64.2, Johannesburg 63.5, Bogota 62.6, Mexico City 60.9, Cairo 58.5, Bombay 50.

The survey offers international companies a standard by which to fix allowances for employees transferred abroad. The index covers a variety of items, ranging from food to domestic help and entertainment.

## Carter Shuns Talk of Possible Resignation

## Prober Says Lance Used Bank as a 'Toy'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP)—The chairman of a House Banking subcommittee said today that Budget Director Bert Lance operated one of his Georgia banks like a family "playpen."

"Banks are not the personal toys of bankers—at least they are not supposed to be," Rep. Ferdinand St. Germain, D-R.I., chairman of the Subcommittee on Financial Institutions Supervision, said at a hearing.

"While I do not want to prejudge the evidence I have seen to date leads me to believe that Bert Lance, his family and friends regarded the Calhoun First National Bank as their playpen—to be used as they pleased," Rep. St. Germain said.

President Carter was noncommittal today when asked if he thought Mr. Lance should resign. "We'll see about that later," was the President's only response to the question.

Asked if the reply meant that he was not ruling out a resignation, Mr. Carter ignored this question and returned to his

Oval Office after saying good-bye to Panama's head of government, Gen. Omar Torrijos.

Sensators Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., and Charles Percy, R-Ill., told Mr. Carter yesterday that they think Mr. Lance should step down while Congress investigates what they called serious new allegations of illegality. The two are ranking members of the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, which confirmed Mr. Lance's appointment and which is investigating his affairs further this week.

Some sources said that Mr. Carter and Mr. Lance are not considering Mr. Lance's resignation at this point. The President reportedly still feels that Mr. Lance will be vindicated.

In an interview with CBS News today, Mr. Lance said he does not believe that the Carter administration is losing confidence in him.

"I haven't seen any evidence of that at all," he said.

Asked if he thinks he will be exonerated of the allegations

made against him, he said: "Certainly... Absolutely..."

He also said he did not believe his problems are hurting the administration.

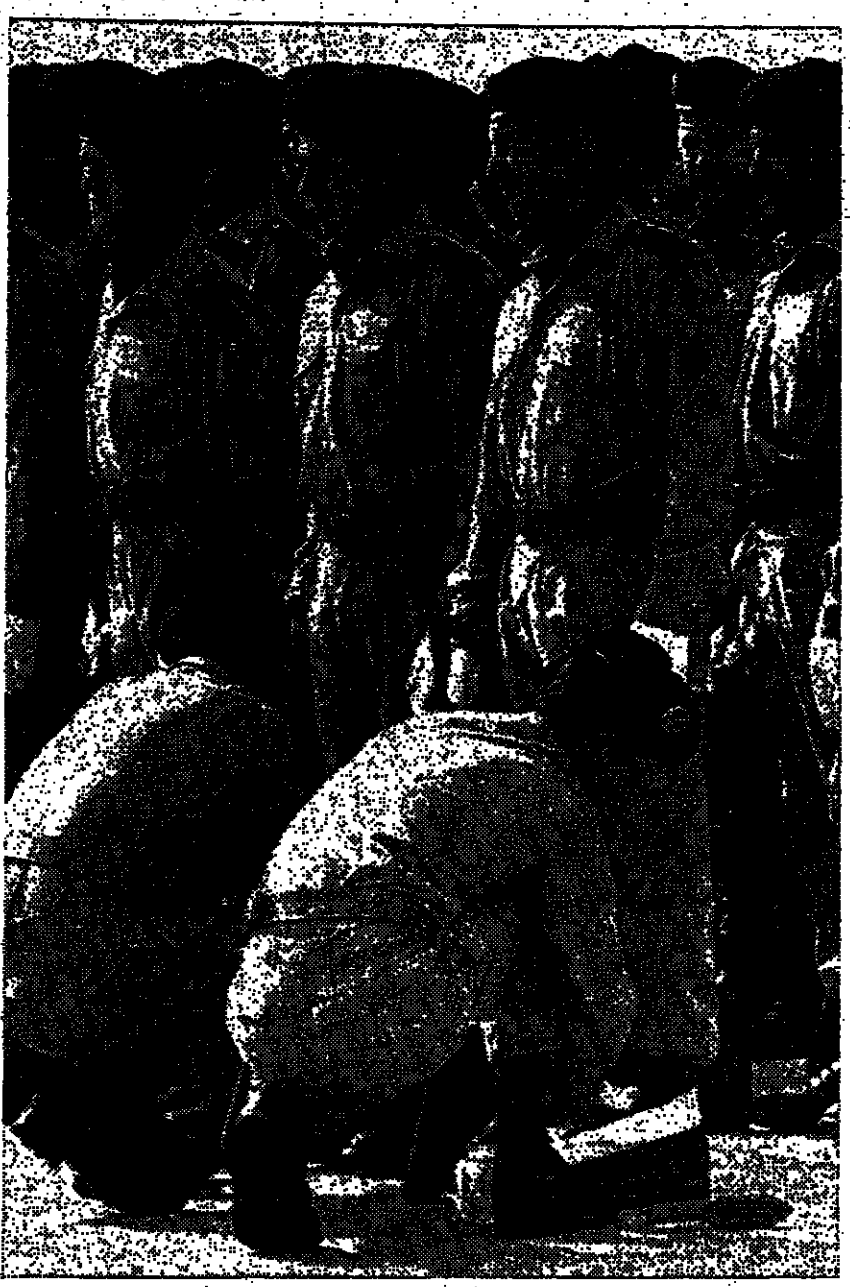
The House hearing today focused on the controller of the currency's investigation that cleared Mr. Lance before he was confirmed by the Senate as budget director.

Sensators have said they did not know that Mr. Lance had made substantial overdrafts at the Calhoun bank and that the controller's office had reached an agreement with the bank to make him stop the practice.

Robert Bloom, who was acting controller at the time, said he did not tell Sen. Ribicoff's committee about the agreement because he thought it already knew about the pact.

Mr. Bloom had written a letter to the committee saying that Mr. Lance "enjoys a good reputation in the banking community." Mr. Bloom said he did not think the Senate panel was asking for a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



UPI.

## Carter to Get Proposals

## Begin Alludes to Peace-Plan Points

JERUSALEM, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Menachem Begin said today that he would present a peace plan to the United States in the month, Prime Minister Begin said tonight.

Begin told a radio interview that the plan included a demand for compensation for property belonging to Palestinian refugees and to leave Arab countries to establish an independent state of Israel.

The plan will be taken by Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. Mr. Begin said the peace plan opened with a declaration that "the state of war between Israel and the Arab states is terminated."

He said it mentioned Israel's proposals on boundaries only in general terms but along the lines outlined by Mr. Begin in talks

with President Carter in Washington in July.

The exact boundaries would have to be determined by direct talks between Israel and the Arab states, he added.

Mr. Begin said Secretary of State Vance would be asked not to discuss any of the proposals with the Arabs because Israel wished to conduct direct negotiations.

"The Israeli plan also contained proposals for the establishment of diplomatic and economic relations between the two sides and called for the freedom of movement of Arabs and Israelis across the borders, the Prime Minister said.

The Americans had also asked the Arabs to present peace proposals but it would only be known within the next few weeks whether this had been done, he added.

Last night Mr. Begin told Jewish settlers on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan that the time had come to stop bloodshed "and to start building a life of cooperation between Jews and Arabs."

"Our vision for the future is peaceful coexistence of a Jewish majority and an Arab minority in the Jewish state," he added.

Turning to the controversial question of Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab areas, Mr. Begin today reiterated his belief about the right of Jews to settle in any part of "biblical" Israel.

"The government firmly believes in this principle and we made it very clear to everyone, including the President of the United States and the secretary of state, that this is our position," he said.

## 'Moderate' Demands Key to Economic Policy

## Callaghan Issues Appeal for Wage Restraint

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Sept. 6 (WP).—Prime Minister James Callaghan went before a suspicious and restless trade union movement today to plead for the heart of his economic policy—a third year of "moderate" wage demands.

Mr. Callaghan claimed Britain could finally escape from its "descending spiral"—it unions would again forgo "excessive" pay claims. Inflation is already "going down fast," he insisted, and agreement on another year of restraint would enable him to stimulate the economy—probably through a tax cut—perhaps as early as this fall.

Mr. Callaghan had been warned he would be booed and shouted down when he addressed the Trades Union Congress today at its annual meeting in Blackpool. But apart from scattered heckling from the gallery, the union chiefs and their lieutenants warmly applauded Labor's Prime Minister. Some

were a trifle slow to rise to their feet for the ritual standing ovation at the end of Mr. Callaghan's address but, on the whole, he got a better audience than predicted.

Mr. Callaghan was talking to leaders whose rank and file have suffered three consecutive years of declining living standards. Many in the factories blame their unions for the situation. The unions helped the Labor government fight one of Europe's worst inflation rates by deliberately holding wage gains below price increases for two successive years.

"I would have liked a third year," Mr. Callaghan said, "but I am told it is not on."

He was right. The nation's biggest union, the Transport and General Workers, told its leaders it would not accept another 12 months of a fixed limit on wage increases. That marked the end of any specific pay policy.

Mr. Callaghan today carefully avoided defining the size of a

"moderate" settlement. Instead, he simply urged unions to limit the number of pay increases to one every 12 months.

The TUC is expected to approve this 12-month guideline tomorrow, but how effective it will be is a question.

Some unions have already said they will ignore it. Leaders of others may not be able to resist rank-and-file pressure for more frequent salary steps.

Collective bargaining here is a jumble of tens of thousands of deals. Apart from the coal miners, few make industrywide agreements. Even companywide deals are rare and most deals are struck within a department or craft in each plant.

A key factor in workers' willingness to heed Mr. Callaghan's plea is the rate of inflation, which is still running close to 10 per cent a year. But some leading price indicators suggest that the government's interim goal of a 10-per-cent inflation rate may

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## Syrians Attacking 'Rotten Bureaucracy'

## Assad Rule Beseet by Tensions, Corruption

By James M. Markham  
DAMASCUS, Sept. 6 (NYT).—The government of President Hafez al-Assad is beset by sectarian tensions, corruption, economic difficulties and a series of assassinations and explosions.

In the dusty markets and crowded coffee houses of Damascus, criticism of Mr. Assad's government is expressed with surprising openness, in spite of the presence throughout the capital of edgy plainclothes policemen carrying Soviet-made assault rifles.

There are few personal denunciations of Mr. Assad, 47, who seized power in 1970 and brought turbulent Syria a stretch of stability and prosperity before things began to go sour early last year.

Seeking to End Payoffs

But unease has reached the point where even the government-controlled press has begun to lash out at "the new millionaires," "a rotten bureaucracy" and "hot-tickets, corruption and other

distortions in the socialist transformation of our country."

Partly as a result of pressure from Saudi Arabia, which keeps the Syrian economy going with timely infusions of aid, Mr. Assad has empowered a commission to end payoffs and kickbacks. He has donated his own properties to the state as an example of selflessness.

But a well-informed Syrian remarked, "No one is taking this official drive seriously."

Driving through the crowded and sun-parched streets of Damascus, a taxi driver put it more bluntly: "We don't want his houses. We want the money his family has taken outside the country."

Among reasons for this cynical mood is a universal disbelief that the President will move against his brother, Rifaat al-Assad, who commands a well-armed special guard unit and whose financial wheelings and dealings are becoming legendary.

"I don't think he can clip his

brother's wings without clipping his own as well," commented a Western diplomat.

The origins of what a Syrian official calls the system's "internal sickness" lie in the fact that Mr. Assad comes from the minority Islamic Alawite sect, a historically poor and backward group that provided many soldiers to the army, which emerged as the arbiter of Syrian politics.

Mr. Assad is credited with struggling against the tribal instinct of his fellow Alawites. But after seven years in power, they now control important positions in the military and the nominally ruling Ba'ath party, which has fallen into ideological decay.

Domination Resented

This domination is increasingly resented by Sunni Moslems, the orthodox branch making up three-fourths of Syria's population of 7.6 million. About 11 per cent of the population is Alawite.

Following the 1973 war with Israel, the Syrian ruling group and a new class of entrepreneurs attracted by Mr. Assad's liberalized economic policies profited handsomely when Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and other oil-producing states poured millions of dollars into "front-line" Syria.

In 1976, the Saudis reportedly asked to see details of the five-year plan being prepared by Mohammed Kaizer, the deputy prime minister for economic affairs, and were astounded to discover that it was an uncoordinated jumble of projects. Quickly, Saudi munificence became more tough-minded, and a year ago Mr. Assad brought in a new prime minister, Abdel Rahman Khalafawi, to clean up the disorder.

Mr. Khalafawi began by scrapping projects left and right. But with Mr. Assad preoccupied by the civil war in Lebanon, Mr. Khalafawi made little progress in combating corruption and was frustrated by the network of competing security services. He is said to have submitted his resignation six times.

Meanwhile, as Syria gradually occupied Lebanon to end the war, assassinations began to take the lives of prominent Alawites, including the rector of Damascus University, Mohammed al-Fadhel, and the chief of the army's missile corps, Brig. Gen. Abdel Hamid Razuk. Other Alawite assassinations are said to have been hushed up.

## Syria Arrests 16

DAMASCUS, Sept. 6 (NYT).—Syrian authorities announced the arrest of 16 persons last week as part of an anti-corruption campaign launched by Mr. Assad.

Ahmad Diab, chairman of a seven-man special anti-corruption committee, said some of those arrested were directors or managers of private firms, whose properties were "seized temporarily" pending their trial.

He declined to identify any of them.

## Teng Says Talks With Vance Set Back U.S.-China Relations

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to make the moves necessary to normalize relations.

However, he said, Mr. Vance said that both sides would have to make efforts to normalize ties, and this, Mr. Teng said, is a step back from the position of Mr. Ford and Mr. Kissinger.

Mr. Teng stressed that the Vance meetings had been cordial and useful to exchange views but that reports of progress were wrong.

The Vice-Premier, who is also vice-chairman of the Chinese Communist party under Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, reiterated the Chinese position that Taiwan is an internal problem of the United States. He said that the U.S. side had been responsible for creating an impression after Mr. Vance's visit.

## Russians Deny U.S. Fire Thefts

MOSCOW, Sept. 6 (AP).—The Soviet Union denied today that there had been any improper conduct by Soviet firemen while they were fighting a blaze Aug. 27 in the upper floors of the U.S. Embassy.

A Tass item published in Pravda and other newspapers contended that such allegations amounted to "actions of the enemies of Soviet-American relations."

The Soviet reaction apparently was prompted by remarks of U.S. Ambassador Malcolm Toon on Friday when he said that the Soviet firemen had engaged in petty looting but took nothing of consequence from the embassy.

Thailand to Free 300  
BANGKOK, Sept. 6 (AP).—The government will release on Thursday more than 300 prisoners detained throughout Thailand on charges of being "detrimental to society," a government official said today.



CLEAR WARNING—Masked South Moluccan demonstrators outside the courtroom at Assen displaying a sign which says: "Our revenge will come when you sleep."

## Australia Aide Quits to Protest Whitlam Scandal Case Action

CANBERRA, Sept. 6 (AP).—Australian Attorney General Robert Elliott resigned today to protest Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser's handling of a conspiracy case against former Prime Minister Gough Whitlam.

Mr. Elliott, 50, announced his resignation in the House of Representatives.

The conspiracy case, now in the Australian courts, also involves three of Mr. Whitlam's former ministers—the late Rex Connor, who was minister and energy minister; James Cairns, who was treasurer, and former Sen. Lionel Murphy, now a High Court chief justice and previously the attorney general.

Sydney solicitor Danny Sankey reportedly initiated a private action against these four defendants in November, 1975.

Mr. Sankey alleged that the four conspired to deceive the governor general, Sir John Kerr, when they were in government in 1975, and that they breached the Crimes Act when they sought the U.S. \$45 million overseas in conversion of a 1977 financial agreement between the federal and state governments.

Mr. Whitlam and the other officials are being prosecuted on charges they conspired to break the law by not consulting a high-level loans council before telling Mr. Connor to arrange the loan. Mr. Connor, who died

last month, had not clarified his exact role in the incident.

In explaining his resignation at the parliamentary session here, Mr. Elliott said his effectiveness as attorney general had been impeded by a recent Cabinet decision to pay the defense costs of the former Labor government officials.

Mr. Fraser appointed Sen. Peter Durak of Western Australia as the new attorney general. Sen. Durak had held the portfolio of veterans affairs.

## Wage Appeal By Callaghan

(Continued from Page 1)

he achieved before the end of the year.

"The rate of inflation is going down," Mr. Callaghan told the union men. "It is going down fast."

British unions, like those elsewhere, do not like to be told that wage increases cause inflation. They are doubly suspicious here since they agreed to hold pay rises last year to about 10 per cent while prices jumped 17 per cent. Mr. Callaghan told them that the falling value of the pound on foreign-exchange markets was responsible and that this situation had ended. The big foreign-exchange savings resulting from the increasing flow of North Sea oil has turned the pound into a hard currency, he said. But whether he was believed is not clear.

There are crosscurrents on the factory floors, however. High unemployment—the rate is 6 per cent—is clearly frightening some workers. Ten days ago, rank and file in a Leyland auto plant refused to follow their leaders, who called a strike, and successfully demanded to stay at work.

Whether this mood will prevail over the attempt to make up the lost wages that resulted in a decline in living standards is the question that most preoccupies Mr. Callaghan.

The key may rest with the coal miners. They have already refused to be bound by the yearly settlement guidelines and some of their leaders have called for a 90-per-cent pay increase.

Such action could bring back the "hyperinflation" of 1974-76, when, as Mr. Callaghan recalled, prices jumped 30 per cent.

As he left the conference hall, Mr. Callaghan was jeered by about 50 demonstrators from the far-left Socialist Workers party. This group is a new and noisy element on the political scene. Yesterday, one of its leaders spat on Joe Gormley, the moderate president of the miners. Last month, the Socialist Workers attacked police in North London in an effort to beat up marchers from the racist National Front.

Power Strike Starts  
From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Workers at four big Yorkshire power stations started an unofficial 48-hour strike last night that could spread throughout Britain and cause voltage reductions and blackouts.

The strike organizers claimed the support of 40 of Britain's 137 power stations, which supply half of the nation's electricity.

The strike-bound Daily Express, hit by a printers' demand for higher pay, did not appear in London again today. Its companion newspapers, the Sunday Express and Evening Standard, did not print Sunday and yesterday. But the newspaper hoped to print enough copies in Manchester to cover circulation in most of the country. The Express fired 240 more workers today, bringing the total dismissed in the dispute to 400.

And at the nation's airports, only 60 per cent of the flights were operating as industrial action by air traffic control assistants continued into the third week.

## South Moluccan Tells Dutch Court He Led 2 Raids

ASSEN, the Netherlands, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—A 29-year-old South Moluccan, Willem Sophaan, today admitted that he was the instigator and leader of raids in which hostages were held on a Dutch train and a primary school three months ago.

"I had the idea back in January," he told a court here at the opening of his trial with seven other Moluccan militants.

"After Wijster and Amsterdam [the sites of earlier hostage incidents], the world still didn't understand what we South Moluccans wanted," Mr. Sophaan said.

The trial began under tight security precautions, with armed cars, police dogs and wire barriers used to seal off the court building. Cars were banned from the area and floodlights played on the building during the night.

Moluccan militants want independence from Indonesia for their homeland, an island archipelago. Outside the courtroom, young Moluccans held up banners including one that declared: "Our Vengeance Will Come at the Moment When You Sleep."

## Investigator Charges Lance Employed His Bank as a 'Toy'

(Continued from Page 1)

detailed account of his agency's investigation because it had given him only a day to write his report.

"I tried to balance the negative comments with references to Mr. Lance's considerable positive accomplishments as a banker," he said.

Mr. Bloom said he had suggested to Mr. Lance that he tell Mr. Carter about the agreement "and subsequent events confirm that Mr. Lance followed my advice."

Donald Turelson, Atlanta regional controller, testified that he called off the agreement with the Calhoun bank just before Mr. Lance was nominated only because he felt it was no longer necessary.

"Served Its Purpose"

"At no time... was I ever requested to rescind the agreement by Mr. Lance, nor did I do so for any reasons other than my conclusion... that the agreement had fully served its purpose and was no longer necessary," Mr. Turelson said.

Control of the Currency John Heilmann, in a report to the Senate committee Aug. 18, cleared Mr. Lance of any crimes, but Mr. Heilmann has said his investigation found "unsafe and unsound"—although legal—banking practices. He invited Congress to decide whether it wants to make such practices illegal in the future.

The congressional investigations center on bank overdrafts by Mr. Lance and his family and Mr. Lance's pledge of the same collateral for separate loans at different banks, his personal use of bank aircraft and the question of whether he fully disclosed his investment holdings at his confirmation hearings.

Sen. Percy confirmed that three committee investigators had talked with a man serving an eight-year prison term for embezzling \$1 million from Mr. Lance's Calhoun First National Bank.

But he and Sen. Bibbitt denied a report that the prisoner, Billy Lee Campbell, had signed an affidavit mentioning activities involving Mr. Lance.

Involvement Denied

ad to testify before the Senate involvement in Campbell's criminal activities.

The New York Times today quoted sources close to the Calhoun bank as saying it was "impossible" for Mr. Lance to be implicated "in any way" in the embezzlement by Campbell. Controller Heilmann is scheduled

## Key Town in Ogaden Claimed By Both Ethiopia, Guerrillas

NAIROBI, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—Ethiopia and Somalia-backed guerrillas both claimed victories today in the biggest battle of their six-week war in southeastern Ethiopia.

The official Somali National News Agency said the strategic town of Jijiga was "firmly under the hands of the western Somali liberation forces," but reports from Addis Ababa indicated that the town was still held by Ethiopian troops after a three-day battle.

Official newspapers in the Ethiopian capital today printed reports and pictures supporting government claims to have inflicted heavy losses on the guerrillas. Diplomats said available evidence indicated that the reports and photos were largely genuine.

Somalia denies being directly involved in the struggle for the Ogaden region of southeastern Ethiopia, which is largely inhabited by ethnic Somalis, but it admits giving military support to the Western Somali Liberation Front.

Guerrilla Statement

A WFLF communiqué today rejected reports that the Ethiopian head of state, Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, had visited Jijiga after personally directing its defense.

"The Addis Ababa colonial troops cannot dare to set foot in Jijiga and its surroundings, let alone Mengistu and his henchmen," the communiqué said.

But diplomatic sources in Addis Ababa, saying they were aware of the WFLF claims, said, "According to our information, this is not true. The Ethiopians are in Jijiga and the guerrillas are driven off by the army."

The sources said that information suggested that Somalia had heavily committed tanks and aircraft to the battle for Jijiga, from last Wednesday to Friday.

Ethiopian newspapers today said several hundred Somali troops had been killed, and 72 tanks, 25 armored cars and five MIG jet fighters had been destroyed.

Not Too Far Off

The diplomatic sources said inquiries made so far to reach an independent figure showed the claims were "not too far from the mark."

According to the London-based

## Rebels Said To Kidnap 4 In Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, S (AP).—Black nationalist rebels were reported today to kidnap a group of 45 laborers from a northwest desert ranch and marched at gunpoint into night Botswana.

All the workers at the owned ranch were forced their living compounds yesterday and escorted by a unit of police to the northeastern border village of P. matengwa, Rhodesian police women and children were those abducted, it was reported. The abductees dropped a few clothing and farm tools their four-mile route from farm to the border, police familiar post across from Botswana said in a tele interview.

The report reached this as black-ruled Botswana ed Rhodesia of launching its tactics in the semi-desert damatengwa area on Friday Saturday.

Grenade Attack

In Gaborone, the office Botswana's President, Sir S. Khama, claimed that Rhodes troops tossed a grenade into a police house at Fank tanga, causing "substantial damage."

Then three aircraft flew the region Saturday, dropping bombs and firing machine "indiscriminately," the Botswana government claimed.

No one was reported hurt patches of bush were still ing, the President's office said. The inhabitants were to abandon the village and to relatively safer areas distance from the border, according to the statement.

A spokesman for Rhodes security force headquarters the Botswana charges were ally without foundation," a Rhodesian International reporter said. The headquarters command also said that one white and black members of the se forces were slain by guerril other incidents and that E sian troops killed 19 insurgents clashes in the last five day.

[The figures bring the toll for security forces k since the guerrilla war start December, 1972. In the period, 3,297 guerrillas have the government says, with insurgents killed this year.]

Rhodesians is believe Rhodesian security official be an infiltration corridor guerrillas of Joshua Nk Zimbabwe African Peop Union.

## Snag Is Reported In Big Arms Deal By France, Aro

PARIS, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—Indications by Arab nations what sort of aircraft they are holding up the construction of a \$4-billion arms industry, Egypt, French aircraft and sources said today.

The plan, backed by Arabia and other Gulf states, involves 200 jet aircraft and as many engines and missiles. Negotiations have been on for three years.

"The French government had earlier this year that it virtually clinched a deal for Mirage F-1 fighter-bombers built under license in Egypt under the Arab governments they would prefer the F-16 West German Alpha jet and ground support aircraft.

"Every time we think the is clinched something crops the official said. "But there still a good chance that we pull off the contract."

Institute for Strategic Studies Somalia had 250 Soviet tanks when fighting started Ogaden. Today's reports mean that the Ethiopians wiped out one-third of this in a single battle.

The five MIGs would bring 28 the total Ethiopia says it downed. This would Somalia had lost half its force of 56 jets. The matic sources said they comed this figure accurate "to within three or so."

Another Somali guerrilla communiqué issued today in 1 dharu said that more than Ethiopian troops had been during the last two days Goh, capital of Bale Pro 400 kilometers southwest Jijiga.

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IS FILMS

# Valentino Russell-Style

omas Quinn Curtiss

(IHT)—It would be difficult to imagine a director more successful at screen than the Englishman all. His psychodrama "Salome" and "The Red Shoes" stand as his masterpiece. Now Valentino, the Latin of the silent cinema, who Russell's knife. Russell had taste, his pen-high camp, it's lack of use and his tin ear are fully present in almost one of the film at the the Odson, the Marbeur fondome (in English), here is tragedy in the story is possible. Misfactory dramatization quite tact, subtlety and helio-comprehension that at from this burlesque old story of the mob med when the adoring is on him and he realizes emptiness of his de-

before his death in Russell, Valentino, seeking a humiliating press invited H.I. Menckon to him. The Baltimore sketch of the meeting descriptive estimate of his was a young man who ng daily the dream of of other young men. "Here was one of the catnip to women. Here who had wealth and id here was one who was nappy."

finale of his intermina-tasagoria, Russell would is salient point, picturing us star, harassed by vul-blicity and in falling making a futile gesture his dream of retirement ut nursery. As he lies of agonizing on the floor, get from the orange he old slips from his grasp. is flash of insight and comes only after two relentless Russell sense-mean suppositions and usual comedy.

scenario has the bellow of how Barker. Chronologi-is fairly accurate in trac-mino's career from his a gigolo in New York to eorle rise in Hollywood. if it rings false. The rep-his movie associates are sely personified. Several a wrong shape, size and me Mathia, the screen-who "discovered" Valen-

tino—a plump matron—has been transformed into a flapper.

Caution has been exercised to-ward survivors. Pola Negri, whose romance with Valentino was headline news, is never mentioned. It is Nazimova (impor-somated by Leslie Caron, who ob-viously has mistaken the Russian actress for Theda Bara) who, sporting "Salome" headress, rushes over his bier before the photographers as the unruly crowd crashes the funeral parlor.

There is much about Valen-tino's dancing, but his work on the screen is limited almost en-tirely to showing him in various costumes: As the fiery Julio in gaucho gear of "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse," as the turbaned desert shiek, as the bull fighter of "Blood and Sand" and as the 18th-century gallant of "Monsieur Beaucaire."

His addiction to spiritualistic seances and mystic beliefs are played up, as is his uneasy second marriage to Natasha Ram-bova, whose haughty pretensions brought him into conflict with his producers. Their premature wedding landed him in jail on a charge of bigamy, and Russell has pictured his detention as though he were lodged in a con-centration camp.

When pink talcum powder was discovered to be on sale in men's rooms, Valentino was blamed in a Chicago editorial for the ef-femination of the American male. On a journey east—it was to be his last journey—he ar-rived in Chicago on that very day and, besieged by reporters, chal-lenged his accuser to a duel, an invitation that brought no re-sponse. Later in New York he took on a journalist for a box-ing bout to avenge the slur, and Russell has expanded this inci-dent to include a Charleston tourna-ment.

Rudolf Nureyev, making his screen, debut, as the cinema's great lover, acquires himself sur-prisingly well under the circum-stances. He does not resemble Valentino in face, figure or com-portment, his only concession to the masquerade being his slick patent-leather hairdo. Amid the absurdities of the script, how-ever, he holds his own, playing the stylized assignment with an ironic detachment that gives it an inkling of dignity and a faint sardonic reproof. He has a sense of Jewish comedy, grace and charm and occasionally a hint of the macabre, suggesting a ju-nior Dracula in his dress suit—not only in the coffin interludes.

Nureyev as Valentino and Michelle Phillips as Natasha Rambova in Russell's "Valentino."



For him the occasion is a per-year's best documentary, "Life Goes to the Movies" (Mal Stuart), "Meanwhile, Back at the Ranch" (Richard Patterson) and "Hooray for Hollywood."

Homage is being paid to two celebrated directors—Vincente Min-nelli and Sydney Pollack—who are guests with a retrospective program that includes several of their major contributions: "Gigi," "An American in Paris" of Min-nelli and "Jeremiah Johnson,"

The third Deauville American Film Festival now in progress (through Sept. 11) is offering both previews and afterviews of U.S.-made films.

Among the films having their French premieres at Deauville are "Star Wars" by George Lucas, "Annie Hall" by Woody Allen, "Bobby Dearest" by Syd-ney Pollack, "A Little Night Music" by Harold Prince, "The Late Show" by Robert Benton, and "Nickelodeon" by Peter Bogdan-ovitch.

In the panorama of indepen-dent American production this year are "I Never Promised You a Rose Garden" (Anthony Page), "Between the Lines" (Joan Mick-lin Silver), "Ruby" (Curtis Har-rington), "Looking Up" (Ismael Yellon), "Sybil" (Daniel Petrie) and "Andy Warhol's Bad" (Jed Johnson). Documentaries to be shown are "America at the Mo-ovies" (George Stevens Jr.), "Har-lan County" (Barbara Kopple, winner of the 1977 Oscar as the

## Russia Bans Some Books At Fair

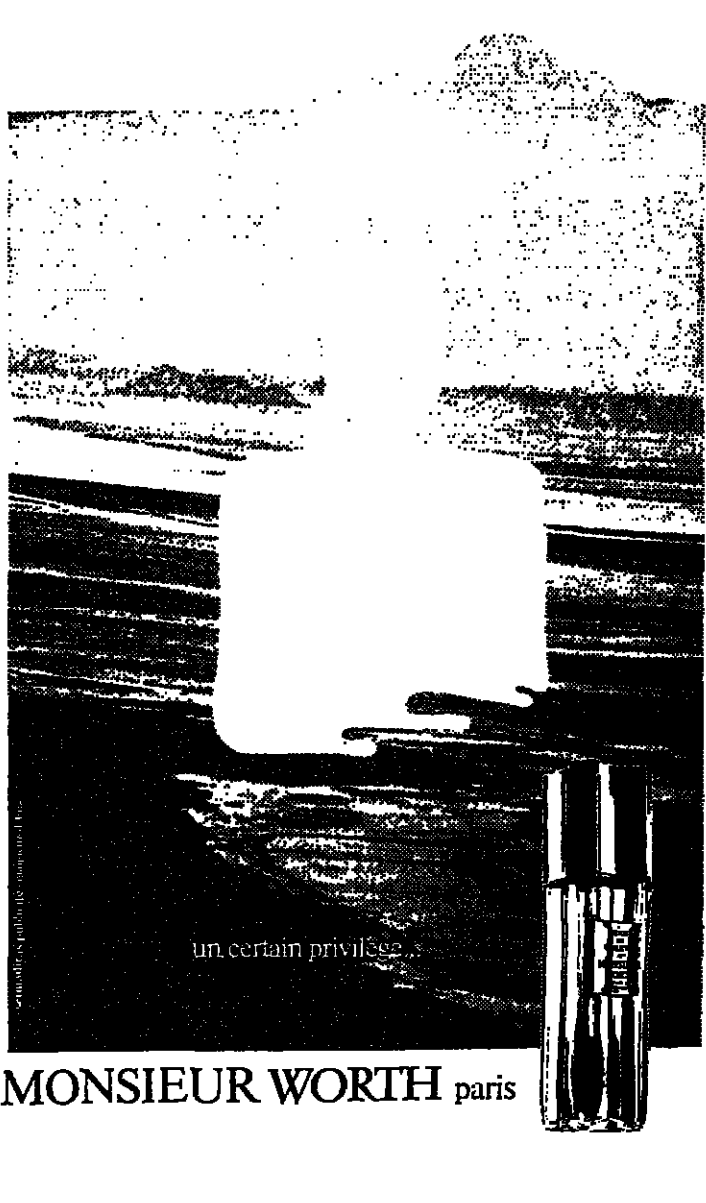
MOSCOW, Sept. 6 (UPI)—Soviet authorities barred "several books" from display at the Moscow International Book Fair yesterday.

Teams of special Soviet cus-toms agents roamed the two large halls in Moscow's Exhibi-tion of Economic Achievement on the eve of the nine-day fair in-specting books imported by more than 1,300 exhibitors from 64 countries, including Israel.

The Russians had served notice in advance they would not accept books containing pornography, violence or "advocating war or race or national exclusiveness, of-fending the national dignity of other exhibitors, publications in-compatible with public morals, etc."

"Among the tens of thousands of books which passed through, just several books were found which contradict the spirit of the exhibition," Boris Stukalin, chair-man of the State Publishing Com-mittee, said at a news confer-ence.

Soviet authorities did not say what books had been banned. A spokesman for the Associa-tion of American Publishers said there had been "a few incidents" but he knew of no confisca-tions from U.S. exhibitors. Israeli and British exhibitors also said their books had been approved. U.S. participation has provoked criticism in the United States on grounds that the Soviet Union practices censorship and violates human rights.



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## MUSIC IN ITALY

### Rossini Works Triumph in Siena

William Weaver

(IHT)—The 34th annual Siena music week has end-ed usual, it ended happily, offered a series of varied as, gifted artists—some some unknown—and a deal of fascinating, un-music.

concluding events last were two Rossini operas. ly staged, the other per-in a concert version: humphed.

greater rarity was "Ex-presented for a single reading. Composed in the Teatro San Carlo in

Naples, this opera suffered a curious fate. It was unsuccessful at its premiere, and after a few Neapolitan performances, was never revived (Rossini had other failures, to be sure, but all of them at least went the rounds of the Italian houses, at the time.)

Critics and biographers have puzzled over this piece, which was for a long time dismissed as an unhappy attempt on the composer's part to revive the severe style of Gluck. True, "Ermine" is a stately work, un-usually sober for Rossini. But it is a long way from Gluck, and not such a long way from

other Rossinian serious operas like "Mozart" or "The Siege of Corinth." Its libretto—drawn from Racine's "Andromaque"—is badly written, but not badly laid out. It affords the singers great scenes, and Rossini wrote great music for them. The pages for Andromaque and, especially, for Ermine are stirring, moving, Rossini at his most inventive and elegant.

#### A Youthful Cast

The young cast assembled in Siena did the work justice. The Japanese soprano Katsumi Shi-mada brilliantly overcame every coloratura hurdle, and the darker mezzo voice of Silvana Mazzieri, the Andromaque, was equally effective.

The largely student orchestra of the North Carolina School of the Arts played exceptionally well. The clarinetist, Steven Girko, who had a lot of exposed, difficult passages, deserves special, grateful mention. Gabriele Ferro conducted with impassioned vigor. He can be faulted only for not taking the measure of the overly resonant Church of the Annunziata. Often the or-chestra was simply too loud.

In the Teatro del Rinnovatil, Ferro conducted "Le Comte Ory," a late Rossini opera seldom given in Italy. The performance could have been more subtle, but it was still delightful, especially because of the winsome Ana-stasia Tuzmarzka as the count-ess. This voice is small, but it is intelligently handled, with great variety of color and nuance. The mezzo-soprano Alex-andra Papadjiakou was comely and musical as the page Isolier. Again, the orchestra played accu-rately and with élan, while Lu-ciano Alberti devised a largely straightforward staging in hand-some neo-Gothic sets based on Viollet-le-Duc.

### Barrier Rising to Prevent 'Great Flood of London'

ON Sept. 6 (UPI)—Look-from a window over the Thames River, Peter Black t would be the greatest disaster this country has ed. A catastrophe for the in the scale of the Great London.

house of Commons, with its chimneys booming over er, stands 300 yards away north bank. Pleasure craft ith tourists chug up and sam between Hampton nd Greenwich.

Thames along the Embank-nd the piers of Westmin-dge. Then it rolls gently to the sea, 40 miles east English Channel.

continued: "The lives of million people are at risk. mage alone would cost \$3 billion and \$3 billion on-\$5 billion).

"Tidal Surge" me disagrees. Sooner or nd no one knows exactly huge tidal surge will the Thames."

does not write disaster He is the chairman of reation and Policy Com-of the Greater London

he says has been official or at least a decade, and flood threat has been rec-for 200 years. All that is for fulfillment of the pic scenario within hours of meteorological coun-A maximum tide, a river by rain or snow runoff urge in the narrow North between Britain and the nt. The surge can be oy a combination of a drop xmetric pressure and a st wind.

has nearly happened. In 1953, only a change in the wind direc-tion saved the capital. But 307 persons perished, \$2,000 were made homeless and \$50 million (then \$120 million) damage was caused to the east coast of En-gland and the heavily populated estuary approaches to London.

The flood threat has become worse every year because of an irreversible geological fact: London and southeast England are sinking 13 inches a century. The capital is 15 feet lower than it was 2,000 years ago.

In the Middle Ages, high tide on the Thames reached only as far as London Bridge. Today it pushes as far as Teddington, 20 miles upstream. Now, with the river banked for most of its length from the sea to beyond London, 18 inches of water spilling over the dikes could send up to eight feet of water into a 45-square-mile area, according to official predictions.

The palace of Westminster—containing the houses of Parlia-ment—Westminster Abbey, gov-ernment offices and even Buck-ingham Palace, would be inun-dated. On the South Bank, the National Theatre and Lambeth Palace, home of the archbishop of Canterbury, would be endan-gered.

To meet the threat—which most Londoners ignore—the gov-ernment is building a major flood dam downstream from central London.

The Thames Barrier, a \$441-million (\$750-million) construction between Silvertown and Wool-wich, is scheduled for completion in 1981.

The barrier will consist of seven piers supporting six huge steel plates about 75 feet high. The gates will remain in recesses in the riverbed for most of the year. Once a flood alert is sounded, the gates will be rotated separately upward to keep out the intruding tide.

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## Modern Urbanization in N.Y.C.

New York City is beset with problems, economic, social, political. Yet as its citizens vote in the mayoral primaries they have nine candidates in the major parties—nine people who have spent time, energy and money in seeking the dubious privilege of trying to meet the city's difficulties. This is ironical enough. But what is even more so is the trouble the candidates have in coming to grips with the basic challenges of modern urbanization.

It is easy enough, and accurate enough, to point out the economic threats posed by New York's liberality to its unions and its welfare claimants. It is not too hard to see that the invasion of unskilled—meaning, really, agricultural—labor from the Caribbean and the South, while typical of what New York has experienced in almost all the waves of immigration that have swept over it, poses a special question when unskilled labor is largely unwanted by modern industrialism. But there are also such matters as the effect of topography and geography upon urbanization today as compared with the impact of the same conditions a generation or so ago.

New York City, for example, became what it is—the metropolis of the Western Hemisphere—because, in the first place, it had a fine harbor, and so could receive the goods and persons who arrived in North America by the only means available: by ship. More than that, New York, thanks to the Hudson and Mohawk Valleys, provided the easiest access—again largely by water—into the heart of the continent. The construction of

the Erie Canal made it possible for barges to go from the harbor to the Great Lakes, whence the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers were readily accessible. And even when the railroads came in to challenge the canals, the former found it easier to go along river valleys than to confront mountain passes.

On those qualities New York was born and grew. But then came the automobile and the plane, and topography became less necessary to a city, as vast stretches of territory were opened up by road and air route. True, the cities—as agglomerations of humanity—not only persisted, but grew. Indeed, the original political dimensions were soon outgrown. New York has not only spread to nearby counties but is going beyond them. On Long Island, the city counties of Kings and Queens are diminishing; so is the next county—Nassau; Suffolk County, at the end of the island, is the one that has seen the greatest rise in population.

It is probable that the privately owned automobile is chiefly responsible for this urban sprawl. It is becoming visible in most industrial nations, with profound social implications as the agricultural and pastoral populations diminish in proportion to those of the cities. For urbanization has great impact on cultural, educational and health problems, and urbanization—despite the troubles of New York City as a political entity—remains the most significant factor in today's society. But just what that significance is, and how it can be coped with, politically and economically, has hardly been clarified by the eager candidates in New York's mayoral campaign.

## U.S. Tax Reform: End the Disgrace

On the stump, candidate Carter was a fiery tax reformer. He pledged that if elected he would eliminate the complexities and inequities of the nation's income tax system, which he called "a disgrace to the human race." Now the time has come. President Carter must end the disgrace. The post-Watergate reformist spirit in Congress and the country offer him a rare opportunity to turn the decade-old dreams of tax reformers into a reality. When the President finally announces his long-awaited plan, perhaps later this month, we shall learn if Jimmy Carter will be remembered as the first serious tax reformer in the modern White House or as just another of the postwar presidents who only talked tough.

The misguided reforms of the past have produced a patchwork tax system that is outrageously unfair, complex and inefficient. More, it is morally corrosive in a democratic society that tries to enforce tax laws with voluntary compliance.

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Wages are taxed more severely than money earned on the sale of capital assets such as a house or a boat. A person who lives royally off the interest from municipal bonds pays no income taxes. Many rich people pay no more taxes than the near-poor. And, despite recent corrections, a few hundred of the super-rich still pay none at all.

These inequities result from a tax system set up to do more than any tax system can. Taxes should raise government revenues—period. But the United States over the years has abandoned this logic and encrusted the tax code with deductions, exemptions, exclusions and preferences for a variety of good, bad and indifferent purposes.

The system encourages business to build factories and to export. Individuals and companies are encouraged to invest in cattle feeding, lumber, real estate, and oil; to give to charities, buy municipal bonds, and even to rent safe-deposit boxes. Such special tax provisions are exceptionally attractive ways for legislators to aid their favorite causes because changes in tax laws require no appropriation of public funds.

The experts call these incentives tax expenditures or tax subsidies. Most people call them loopholes. The Treasury raises \$300 billion a year in personal income taxes and

\$40 billion more from corporations. The government gives away about \$100 billion through these tax subsidies.

Over the years, the degeneration of the tax system may have been politically expedient but it makes no sense. Tax subsidies have sucked money into shoddy investments merely to maximize after-tax profits. The money would do the country more good if it went into investments that maximized profits before taxes, too. Moreover, the proliferation of tax gimmicks has left tax rates on ordinary income very high. The top rate now is 70 per cent on the richest Americans. Many of the tax breaks are applied as deductions rather than credits, thus perversely handing out more of a subsidy to the rich than to the less rich.

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The U.S. Tax Code has grown so complex and the loopholes so enticing that few taxpayers dare to confront them unaided. They buy advice from accountants and lawyers or get it free from the Internal Revenue Service. But the Tax Code's 1,100 pages and the volumes of subsidiary regulations and court rulings are so complex that often even the experts are uncertain. One result of the confusion is that voluntary compliance has slipped in recent years. That means more people are making more mistakes—not all accidental.

We favor sweeping tax reform. We favor an end to all personal deductions except a tax credit for family size, and an end to all business deductions for club dues, yachts, sports events and first-class air tickets. We favor an end to all business and individual tax shelters, such as the mineral depletion allowances. Domestic International Sales Corporations (DISC) and all the complex real estate tax dodges. We favor total integration of corporate and individual taxes. And we favor the transformation of tax expenditures into outright federal subsidies; they should meet the test of public scrutiny.

Filing one's income taxes each year under the new system should require little more mental dexterity than balancing one's checkbook. In a recent talk, Treasury Secretary Blumenthal seemed to rule out the sweeping reforms needed to end this disgrace to the human race. Radical tax reform, he said, "makes some people tremble." We would tremble at anything less.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## International Opinion

### Fuss About Hitler

All the current West German fuss about Hitler could easily be dismissed as a passing phase. After all it is not the first time the Federal Republic has been confronted with a similar situation. But the shadow of the past is nonetheless a burden, and it is

ironical that it bears upon a country that has been successful in establishing stable, efficient democracy. If recalling the past is intended to ensure that bygone sins do not recur, that is a legitimate purpose. But doing so arbitrarily for private purposes can only lead to new evil.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 7, 1902

LONDON—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Milan says that on Thursday, without any ceremony, the Leco-Colico-Chiavenna electric railway was inaugurated, which is the longest line of its kind in Europe. It united Lombardy with the northern Italian frontier, and is adapted for passenger and goods traffic. The motive power is generated at artificial waterfalls along the Adda River.

### Fifty Years Ago

September 7, 1927

NEW YORK—The increasing vogue of vegetarianism in the United States has reached the proportions where it is reportedly a menace to the shoe industry. The Association of Shoe Manufacturers recently announced that unless Americans, especially the men, eat more meat, they will be forced to raise the price of shoes 30 per cent. They find that the price of hides is going up because the rest of the carcass is now a loss to the ranchers.



## Kremlin Backs Violence for Power

By Victor Zorza

PARIS—The clearest statement of the Soviet view that violence is a necessary and inevitable component of the establishment of "socialism" by the Eurocommunist parties appeared in an authoritative Moscow journal last month. It argued that "the bourgeois has never given up power without resistance." Therefore, "the revolutionary classes resort to violence against the reactionary classes in one form or another by way of response." The violence practiced by the working class against the minority "is historically justified."

The long article in the journal, *Problems of History of the Soviet Communist Party*, which has often served as an outlet for the discussion of the current party line on important issues of policy, is very clear about the topical relevance of its recommendations. It denounces unidentified opportunists—who are, however, easily recognized as the "revisionist" leaders of the Western Communist parties—for following a policy of "moderation" because, it says, they don't want "to frighten away the bourgeois and the petty bourgeois."

Does it matter what Moscow says, so long as the Eurocommunist parties refuse to do its bidding? It matters so long as Moscow insists that the development of revolutionary situations follows certain obligatory laws, and that only the Kremlin's interpretation of these laws is correct. The Communist leaders of France and Italy may thumb their noses at the Kremlin, but so long as they insist on their membership of what they call "the international Communist movement"—as they do still insist—Moscow can call them to account for departing from the "laws of history" which gave the movement its being.

### Polemics

Anyone inclined to dismiss the polemics about these laws as so much ideological rubbish need only recall the political battles which have raged on just such issues between Moscow on the one hand, and Mao's China and Tito's Yugoslavia on the other. Recent discussions of the subject in the Soviet press lay great emphasis on the practical significance of these ideological issues for the policies now being pursued by the Communist parties. The Eurocommunist parties are rarely identified by name in these polemical articles, which use a time-honored Communist debating device based on the events surrounding the Soviet October Revolution of 1917.

The experience of the October Revolution was "exceptionally relevant" now, said the journal of party history, for it demonstrated the "basic laws" of revolution. Other revolutions since then had "proved the historical inevitability" of this pattern, and the Communists of all countries, as Lenin had said, "proceed in their struggle from the general laws which govern the development of revolution." All countries, as Lenin had said, "will inevitably have to do as Russia did on some quite important aspects of the proletarian revolution."

As is usual in Communist polemics, the party journal wants to have its cake and to eat it. On the one hand, it disputes the view which it ascribes to "bourgeois propaganda" that Communists regard "armed risings and civil war as the only way to remake society." But, of course, there are other forms of violence than armed risings and civil war. So, it concedes, "one cannot imagine the 'peaceful' development of revolution without revolutionary struggle."

The "progressive classes" are, it explains, "compelled to resort to violence in order to destroy the old, outdated system and to overthrow the exploiting classes which rule under this system." There have been no unopposed revolutions in history, it says. Counterrevolution, it notes, has always been the "fellow traveler" of revolution—and it cites some interesting examples, such as Hungary in 1956, and Czechoslovakia in 1968.

The Italian and French Communists may disagree with the Soviet view of what happened in Hungary and Czechoslovakia, and they have said so, but they have been curiously silent about the

recent series of articles in which the Kremlin lays down the laws of revolutionary struggle. They are afraid of getting into a public argument with the Kremlin. The polemics might remind the electorate that they still subscribe to the "general laws" which might compel them to turn back to the violence which they once espoused.

Moscow no longer demands that they should publicly renounce the "peaceful" path to power, for it recognizes the political usefulness of their new slogans. "The orientation towards peaceful forms leads to a certain growth in the influence of the Communist parties among the masses," it concedes. "But an orientation of this kind may be effective only if it does not dull the revolutionary vigilance of the proletariat," for ultimately, it insists, there is bound to be a fight. The practice of revolutionary struggle, it says, "has shown the necessity and even the inevitability of replacing peaceful forms with armed forms of struggle. If the bourgeois puts up an obstinate resistance, with arms in hand—which, as the article repeatedly insists, the bourgeois always does and always will.

### Irrelevant

Eurocommunist may insist that they don't want to use violence, and they may mean it—but this is really irrelevant to the argument deployed by Moscow, which holds that they will have to use violence, whether they want to or not. As Marxists, they ought to be able to understand readily the Moscow view that it is not their "subjective" wishes that count, but the "objective" laws of history.

In the same way, they may maintain that they will respect the pluralism of the political system, that they will tolerate other parties, and that they will quietly give up their ministerial posts

and go into opposition if they are voted out of power. But again Moscow makes it clear that the laws of revolution say otherwise. A multiparty system is not "excluded," says the party history journal, which accepts the possibility that many parties may exist during the transition to socialism—but only during the transition. It has nothing to say about the multiparty system once "socialism" proper is attained, for that would be a contradiction in terms.

### Transition

During the transition itself, the Communists' position on the question of a multiparty system should depend, it says, "on concrete conditions," such as the attitude of the non-Communist parties to the "construction of socialism." What this means is that if the non-Communist parties accept the Communist formula for the "construction of socialism," they should be allowed to continue a nominal existence, without any political rights, as has happened in Eastern Europe—but not otherwise.

It is Henry Kissinger who used to argue that, regardless of what the Eurocommunist say about their intentions, the logic of their ideology is bound to make them act in the end in ways consistent with previous patterns of Marxist behavior. They promptly rejected his view, with a great show of indignation, as malevolent slander. But Moscow has now been saying much the same kind of thing, in different words, for some weeks past, and they pretend not to hear. Whatever they say in reply, they are bound to suffer politically. And if they say nothing, their adversaries at home will make political capital out of their silence. Moscow has left them in a pretty fix.

This is the first of a three-part series. Tomorrow: "Moscow's Answer to Eurocommunism."

## Carter: Other Voices, Other Views

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—To the approving eye of Richard E. Neustadt, the Harvard scholar of the presidency, one personal decision by Jimmy Carter is far more significant and hopeful in its implications than all the organizational changes this President has been making in the White House.

Neustadt was in town for last week's convention of the American Political Science Association. In a panel discussion there on executive branch reorganization, he said he was impressed, not so much by the changes Carter is making, as by the number of Nixon and Ford arrangements and procedures this Democratic President has accepted and continued.

In a later, informal discussion, he suggested that the formal changes embodied in the Executive Office Reorganization Plan Carter has submitted to Congress are likely to be less important than Carter's use of his Vice-President and principal staff assistants.

"What he is doing with Frits Mondale and Hamilton Jordan is the most healthy thing that's happened in the White House in years," Neustadt said.

### A License

Specifically, what Neustadt applauds is Carter's decision to give two men deeply rooted in domestic politics—his running mate and his own campaign manager—a license to participate actively in the formulation and execution of foreign policy.

The Harvard professor believes—as do others—that the divorce of foreign policy from its necessary domestic roots and the capture of foreign policy by an isolated set of nonpolitical "experts" were one of the most damaging aspects of the imperial presidency. Mondale himself reflected this view in his 1976 book, *The Accountability of Power*. As he noted, "the pervasive attitude" in the recent past was that foreign policy experts "had such impressive intelligence, experience and information that it should be assumed to be superior to any other advice."

But after the searing experiences of recent years, he said, it has been seen that the "expert" judgments "were often flawed with error and illusion and often devoid of human understanding and compassion. Hopefully, these developments have taught us a crucial lesson: Presidential judgments must be tested by the normal standards of reason and by their acceptability to a fully informed public. They should carry no mystery."

Neustadt sees Carter's move to bring Mondale and Jordan into the foreign policy game as part of that "demystification" process.

Previous vice-presidents were rarely in the room when the president sat down for intimate lunches or conversations with the national security adviser or the secretary of state. They were running around the country on secondary political or goodwill missions.

And Jordan's predecessors as senior staff aides were so burdened with their administrative duties as the managers of an ever-expanding White House staff bureaucracy that they could rarely steal time for a policy debate. Occasionally, in the past, the location of foreign policy-making has been breached. In the Truman years, domestic political strategist Clark Clifford kept a hand in foreign policy by helping draft the president's speeches in that area.

After the Bay of Pigs fiasco, John Kennedy made sure that his brother, Robert, and his political-domestic aide, Ted Sorensen, were heard on international issues as well.

But for the most part, presidents have made foreign policy under the influence of the interchangeable members of the non-partisan national security establishment, from the Dulles brothers and the Bundy brothers to the Rostows and Henry Kissinger of more recent days. Carter's own "experts," Zbigniew Brzezinski and Cyrus Vance, are out from the same mold.

But Neustadt's point is that they are not the only voices Carter is hearing on foreign policy.

Anthony Sampson

From London:

It is here [Trades Union Congress] that the raw stuff of leadership reveals itself, much more boldly than in parliamentary debate.

LONDON—The end of the British summer is marked not by the return of Parliament, but by the annual meeting of the Trades Union Congress; and as Parliament seems to become less important, the meetings of the TUC become more so. For if Britain is still two nations, as Disraeli described it a century ago, this is the turn of the other nation.

Ever since 1945, when the Attlee Labor government came into power, the TUC has often been called the real ruler of Britain. Today, at a time of rampant inflation, the nature of its power is more evident; for the restraining of wage claims, the disciplining of strikers and the restricting of industry depend much less on the speeches of government than on the attitudes of the trades union leaders.

The annual meetings are conducted in an atmosphere defiantly different from parliamentary ritual. In the seaside resort of Blackpool, in the northwest of Britain, which itself is a bastion of proletarian pleasures, with its beer halls, fish-and-chip shops and rows of cosy boarding houses, the signposts of the meetings are confusing, legalistic and long-winded; inarticulate delegates from tiny unions entangle themselves with long words, and are patiently heard, motions are intricately phrased and frequently misunderstood. But it is here that the raw stuff of leadership reveals itself, much more boldly and vividly than in any parliamentary debate. In this early setting a real leader and orator can sway an angry audience with an almost palpable power.

### Due to Retire

For the last few years there has been little doubt as to which single trades unionist has wielded the most power. Jack Jones, the general secretary of the biggest union, the Transport and General Workers, was the chief instrument of the agreement on wage restraint which two years ago checked the headlong wage inflation; and it was he who, by sheer force of personality, gained the support of the majority of his trades union colleagues, until two months ago, when his union outvoted him. Now, with the whole wages policy back in the melting pot, the character of leadership is more than ever important; and Jack Jones is due to retire early next year.

His successor as secretary of the biggest union, Moss Evans, has emerged, like so many British labor leaders, quite suddenly from comparative obscurity; and much will hang on his political attitudes and convictions. Last month I talked to him at some length about his formative ex-

periences and his beliefs; he came away amazed more ever by the separateness of backstairs route to political

Mr. Evans is a genial, articulate Welshman of 51, smooth black hair, executive tastes and a habit of finishing his union tie as he talks. It is little in his polished so suggest his early beginnings was brought up in a Welsh village where his father on the dale for 14 years, mother, who had 12 children, started work at a brickworks the age of 12. It was she introduced him to leftist politics and taught him about the importance of socialism, after he first got a job in a factory, making speech factory gales, and worked his way up to become an expert

### Radical Education

His political education radical, and many of his friends today belong to the wing of his party. His friends in the Cabinet are Benn and Michael Foot. Evans is against the Co. Market; he is very skeptical about the mixed economy, is in favor of more nationalization of the "commanding heights" of industry. He argues ardently for industrial democracy and greater accountability for members of management. He insists that, in respect, he is to the left of Jones; and his promotion certainly arouses the fears of more moderate members of the Labor government who are anxious to fend off the demand for more nationalization.

But on the other hand Evans is essentially a realist. He has made his name as an able bargainer with big payoffs and only recent negotiating with Ford, he the bold step of convincing a firm of stockbrokers to gate Ford's true profits, rather unorthodox for a union which ideologically support of a Socialist he told me, "but it's the way you live in, not the world like to live in, that you deal with."

### Practical

And Evans is full of action for U.S. unions in the gaining methods with and with their system of ration which commits them to their bargains. As a negotiator, he has always been pragmatic: "I'm a very practical individual."

Which side of Mr. Evans wins—the Socialist ideologist the practical negotiator wants to get as much as possible out of the company (or the try) without actually bleed to death? In his dichotomy, Evans is doubtless representative of many others of the D.S. who lived to see them becoming part of a new new middle class; and Mr. will certainly carefully watch mood of his members.

Two years ago, at the 1 of inflation, it looked as if the inflation had gone on the window. But now, in the threatening noises and claims, there are (I believe) of a soberer mood; and I be surprised if Mr. Evans reaches the top, does adopt a much more moderate attitude. As one of his members put it to me: "they get to the top of the they seem to bend with the v. And as Mr. Evans realized negotiating with Ford, 'it world you live in that you to deal with.'"

The *International Herald Tribune* welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space. Anonymous letters are not considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed with initials but prefer to be given to those signed and bearing the writer's complete address.



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## Imports Get Over Half of British Car Market

By Alan Jenkins

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (AP-DJ).—Imports accounted for more than half of total car sales in Britain last month, providing evidence of the decline of the domestic car industry.

Car output so far this year has been more than 7 per cent below comparable levels in 1976, itself a poor year.

A Leyland spokesman said the August sales figures were "very disturbing, but that is what's going to happen if you don't make enough cars."

An executive at another car company said that calling "for import controls is the easy way out, it doesn't solve our production problems."

The low production of Britain's auto industry has hurt companies not only at home but also in overseas markets.

British Ford has lost export orders for at least 60,000 of its Escort small-sized cars this year because of strike problems and low output levels, according to Terry Beckett, chairman and managing director of Ford Motor Co.'s British unit.

Production at Ford's Halewood plant, which makes the Escort, has reportedly been running at under 75 per cent of capacity for much of this year.

"We've got a chance to get back into Europe and we failed to take it," Mr. Beckett said recently, commenting on the lost Escort orders.

The value of British auto industry exports in the first half of this year rose 22 per cent to \$1,985 million, but nearly all of that increase was due to inflation and the higher value of the pound against other currencies.

On the other hand, the value of cars, trucks and auto components imported to Britain surged 70 per cent to \$1,234 billion in the first six months of this year.

Leyland was the top car seller in Britain last month with registrations of 50,681 new vehicles, or 25.3 per cent of the total market.

Next best seller was British Ford with 38,142 (18 per cent), followed by Vauxhall, the General Motors British unit, with 18,303 (9.1 per cent).

The top selling range of imported models last month was Datsun. There were 16,917 of the Japanese cars sold last month, or 8.4 per cent of the total.

Various groups of workers in Leyland, Ford, Chrysler United and Vauxhall Motors, have all put in for large rises following the end of wage controls July 31.

Some auto industry men fear for controls on imports.

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## Fund Managers Cautious but Don't See Slump

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (AP-DJ).—Although the stock market may have weathered further squalls this autumn, some investment officers think there will be no major storms.

Distinct signs of a developing economic slowdown are apparent, says Kenneth Rolland, senior vice-president of Chemical Bank. "This is characterized by a divergence in the profits performance of the economy's various sectors," he asserts. "Weakness is obvious in the industrial sector, particularly among commodities companies."

However, he is not ready to forecast a recession. He points to "a number of strong areas including housing, financial services, technology and production" and projects real gross national product (inflation-adjusted) gains at a 4-per-cent annual rate in this year's third and fourth quarters and 3.5 to 4 per cent in 1978.

Further, he is "a little more optimistic about inflation," which he expects to slow to a second-half growth rate in the consumer price index of 5 per cent. Given this inflation prospect, he expects long-term interest rates will remain fairly stable, with triple-A bond rates holding around 8 per cent. Short-term rates also should stabilize, he says.

Chemical Bank's current investment policy for its \$6.5 billion in trust funds calls for a mix of 60-per-cent stocks and 40-per-cent bonds. This is a reduction from 68 per cent in stocks earlier this year, when greater emphasis was put on defensive issues. The bank may "raise some more money, but it will be held as a buy-

ing reserve for equities rather than being put into bonds."

A "conservative but not truly defensive" investment stance is being continued by Keystone Custodian Funds Inc. of Boston, which shepherds \$1.6 billion in 12 funds and private accounts, says William Hennig, executive vice-president. Its \$157-million growth fund expects to maintain its cash reserves at about 15 per cent, "but we aren't ruling out the possibility that we could become more conservative," Mr. Hennig states.

Two big reasons for Keystone's cautious approach are the "absence of a coherent long-term national energy policy and an embedded inflation rate of about 6 per cent."

Keystone "doesn't see another recession with a decline in real GNP for a couple of quarters, but we do share a concern about the trend in corporate profits," Mr. Hennig asserts. It is becoming increasingly difficult in some sectors to pass through to selling prices higher wage settlements and other increased costs, he explains.

And "with the economy growing at an expected 4 to 4.5-per-cent annual rate, there's a limit to how much can be got out of productivity," he says. Profits this year "should be up no more than 10 per cent and could be less," he estimates.

Among other factors that he believes are keeping the stock market "skittish" is that "we don't see bond rates falling much below 8 per cent." Also disturbing are "the turmoil in the securities industry and the persistent net liquidation by the individual investor," he adds.

More optimistic on the outlook is Robert Sweet, vice-president and director of the

\$400-million institutional portfolio department of Riggs National Bank of Washington, D.C. "We have been maintaining an equity ratio of 60 per cent (which was raised from 55 per cent three months ago) and, furthermore, we are putting reserves to work in selected areas of depressed industries," he says.

A primary reason for his positive outlook is that "the Dow Jones industrial average is in about the mid-800s and oversold." Mr. Sweet explains that "funds are being diverted toward the consumer sector and industries such as foods, beverages and retail trade." He adds that "growth potential in earnings is an important factor in our selections, but we also look for an up-front return via dividends in the 4 to 4 1/2-per-cent area."

The yields-spread disparity between stocks and bonds probably will be resolved by a combination of a decline in bond yields, greater dividend payouts and a drop in stock prices, contends Weaver Barksdale, research director at Commerce Union Bank of Nashville, which manages \$600 million in trust funds.

"When high-grade bond yields approach the returns provided by stocks over long periods (generally agreed to be around 9 per cent), the stock market finds the going rough," he says. Since the fall of 1975, when yields on triple-A telephone bonds reached 9.7 per cent, the bank has switched toward a greater representation in bonds in the mix of its noncallable portfolios.

Noting that the industrial average currently is the 800s, Mr. Barksdale states that "going back to March of 1964 the average has spent at least part of 104 of the past 162 months between 800 and 899."

### New Deputy Moves Into Post

## U.S. Stepping Up Effort at Geneva Trade Talks

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (NYT).—Alonso McDonald Jr., fresh from being sworn in, takes up his post this weekend in Geneva as deputy special trade negotiator, signifying a stepped-up American effort to get the long-stalled international trade negotiations into a decisive phase.

The lanky Georgian, a former executive with McKinsey & Co., the management consulting concern, moves into a slot held 10 years ago during the Kennedy Round trade liberalization by the present Secretary of the Treasury, Michael Blumenthal.

Mr. McDonald is the first to concede that today's efforts to check forces of protectionism and give world trade a new fillip will be a good deal more difficult to bring off because of the bleak economic climate around the world and worsening unemployment. But he reaffirmed in an interview the American intention to reach agreement next year to get the world economic recovery back on the track.

Though the legislative authority enabling the executive branch to negotiate does not expire until January 1980, Mr. McDonald said time is running out on the ability to hold back the protectionist wave, which is the reason for speeding up the clock.

"Our trading partners are even more nervous than we are," he asserted. "Actually, they need a successful negotiation more than we do. We are still the biggest market in the world, and no country without access to this market can move forward in its economic program."

He said the United States wanted not only tariff cuts and greater access to its farm products abroad, but also substantial progress in reducing the impediments to trade that result from the proliferation of government measures that tend to restrain imports and subsidize exports.

What may well be the toughest part of the negotiations will be trying to establish rules governing standards, safeguards and procurement policies that keep out foreign goods and the tax rebates and other less visible government help that give an unfair advantage to exports.

Mr. McDonald is the deputy to the chief trade negotiator, Robert Strauss, former Democratic national chairman, who, while traveling extensively, will still have headquarters in Washington to coordinate the liaison with Congress and President Carter. Mr. McDonald himself will also be reporting personally in Washington every five or six weeks.

Under a procedural schedule worked out earlier this summer by Mr. Strauss and representatives of the other trading nations, negotiations on tariff reductions will begin Oct. 15. The 1974 Trade Act envisages unilateral cuts, but now envisages unrealistic cuts of up to 60 per cent. During the Kennedy Round, the average cuts were one-third.

By Dec. 15, he said, the United States hoped to propose draft codes covering safeguards (the import relief measures that gov-

ernments take), standards (the characteristics that a product has to meet before it can be sold in a foreign country), procurement policies (the preferences that sometimes go to domestic goods), and the degree of assistance that governments give exporters.

By Jan. 15, the hope is that the positions of all the leading countries will be known on both the tariff and non-tariff issues so that the real horse-trading can begin.

Additionally, the United States intends to set up what are known as sectoral negotiations covering especially sensitive products that Washington feels have to be dealt with separately because of the complexity of issues involved. Steel and textiles are among the sectors that must be dealt with individually, in the American view.

The Third World will also be deeply involved in the negotiations. Developing countries have been promised in the so-called North-South Dialogue between the rich and poor countries that they will get improved access for their industrial products in the industrialized countries.

The United States, Mr. McDonald said, will be demanding some reciprocity from the Third World countries. For instance, this country wants them to dismantle some of their own trade barriers and give some assurances on the stability of the supply of commodities.

Austria Jobless Rate  
VIENNA, Sept. 6 (AP-DJ).—A total of 29,394 persons, or 1 per cent of the labor force, was unemployed in Austria during August, the government reported. The total was down nine persons from July and down 1,410 persons from a year earlier. The number of jobless contrasted with 32,378 vacancies.

And, observes George Salem of Reynolds Securities, "many investors have asked whether the rapid increase in banks' overseas loans is prudent in light of the weak domestic economies and balance of payments deficits in so many areas of the world."

To be sure, call-report figures do not give a precise picture of U.S. and foreign demand, says Mr. McDonald. For one thing, a loan to a foreign company could be booked in the United States, or a loan to the overseas subsidiary of a U.S. firm could be booked abroad. But they do provide a general view.

Divergent Trends  
The eight banks' reports, for loans outstanding as of June 30, show that divergent trends in loan demand lie behind the sluggish growth in U.S.-based loans: Loans made to securities brokers and dealers and others for buying or carrying securities advanced 14 per cent compared with a year earlier. Consumer loans, for things like cars, household goods, home repair and charge accounts, increased 5.9 per cent.

And loans for real estate purposes, such as construction and development and mortgages, declined by 5.1 per cent. Loans to financial institutions, such as other banks in the United States or abroad, and real estate investment trusts, declined even more sharply, by 17.8 per cent.

"Given the lackluster picture at home," says Thomas Hanley, a bank analyst with Salomon Brothers, of commercial and industrial lending, "a good deal of the incremental loan growth is coming from overseas."

However, volume is not everything. The heavier overseas demand has not been paced with equally strong gains in net interest income. The difference between the interest banks get, mainly for loans, and the interest they have to pay for funds.

For example, despite the 14.6-per-cent gain in total loans booked by Citibank, the major subsidiary of the Citicorp bank holding company, Citicorp net in-

## Price Rise on Wall St. Is Cut Late in Session

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed slightly higher in light trading today.

However, the market closed below its best levels earlier in the session and failed to follow through on Friday's steep climb.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 0.86 points to 879.27. It was down 0.17 at 3 p.m. Volume totaled 181.3 million shares, up from 15.82 million Friday.

Advancing issues outnumbered declines by about 725 to about 605.

The industrial average was ahead more than 2 points in early trading but down more than 4 at its low for the day. It jumped 7.45 points on Friday on low volume and was ahead a net of 16.89 points last week.

Analysts said the recent gain was largely due to internal forces after a prolonged steep decline. They added that the market showed the effects today of continuing concern about the U.S. economy.

The Wall Street Journal reported that with the White House talking nervously about a "temporary lull" in the economy, last week's bad economic news is prompting U.S. government analysts to trim some of the optimism from their forecasts.

The economic news includes a continuing decline in leading economic indicators for the United States, a steep decline in factory orders and a rise in unemployment. Government analysts are reported to be lowering their forecast of real gross national product, one to as low as 3 per

cent in the third quarter, compared with Carter administration hopes for a 5 per cent growth.

Among the NYSE's biggest percentage gainers were GCA Corp., up 1 1/8 at 9 1/8, and Marathon Manufacturing, up 2 5/8 at 21 1/2.

On the downside, Lehigh Portland Cement fell 2 1/8 to 25. The company said it received an offer to purchase all of its shares for \$25 each.

Prices closed slightly lower on the American Stock Exchange in slow trading. The Amex index closed at 118.85, down 0.01.

Bally Backs Share Offer  
ZURICH, Sept. 6 (AP-DJ).—The management board of C.F. Bally AG said today it is recommending that shareholders accept an offer made by Oerlikon-Buehrle.

Oerlikon-Buehrle said yesterday it was acquiring slightly more than 50 per cent interest in Bally held by financier Werner Rey and that it was making an offer for the rest of Bally's outstanding shares. The offer is two Buehrle registered shares for every Bally bearer share, and two registered shares plus 150 francs for every Bally registered share.

Bally's management board also said that it had agreed to free Bally securities that Mr. Rey had pledged to cover claims by Bally on Syndikats AG, a holding company headed by Mr. Rey. The securities had been pledged following allegations of asset-stripping against Mr. Rey. The pledged securities included 31,900 Bally registered shares.

The communique said that Bally had been assured that all of Bally's claims against firms connected with Mr. Rey would be met before the end of the month. These claims total about 44 million francs.

Mr. Rey's sale of Bally shares to Oerlikon-Buehrle will fetch him more than 70 million francs.

Mexico Is Seeking \$1-Billion Euroloan  
LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—Mexico is raising a seven-year Eurocredit of at least \$1 billion with a probable spread of 1 3/4 per cent over London interbank offered rates, informed Euro-market sources said here today.

A management group for the loan is currently being assembled and the credit will probably go into syndication toward the end of this month.

Part of the funds will be used for specific capital projects, the sources added, but could give no further details.

## Japan Cabinet Approves Plan to Stimulate the Economy

YO, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—Japan's cabinet today approved a package of many measures including trillion yen (\$75 billion) in expenditures, chief secretary Susumu Sonoda said.

Expenditures were announced this weekend and are provided for in a supplementary budget and fiscal investment program next.

They include about 11 yen for public works, 70 billion yen for private loans and about 50 billion yen for river, sewage and road railways.

Measures include the on of private capital out-plant and equipment, up construction of oiling facilities, encourage investments for technology and energy purposes and boosting investments.

Outlook Worse  
While the Bank of Japan today its short-term outlook, based on a mid-August, showed conditions are deteriorating.

It is why the bank decided bank rates by three- of a percentage point per cent, effective yes-

tion in the April-June increased 0.5 per cent, declined 2.3 per cent, and rose 3 per cent, officials said.

Other statistics from the Japan business conditions deteriorated since a survey earlier, the officials said.

Price Index Up  
RAGUE, Sept. 6 (AP-DJ).—Dutch consumer price index rose 155.4 in June, up 54.1 in May, the government announced. The index is in 1969 equals 100. The rate was 146.6.

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All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

August, 1977

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## NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Sept. 6

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3	10	17	1979	14	Carkoll	50	5	40	14%	14	7%	7%
4	11	18	7/27	37%	Carr	1,889	50	92	57%	39	39%	7%
5	12	19	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
6	13	20	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
7	14	21	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
8	15	22	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
9	16	23	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
10	17	24	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
11	18	25	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
12	19	26	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
13	20	27	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
14	21	28	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
15	22	29	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
16	23	30	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
17	24	31	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
18	25	32	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
19	26	33	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
20	27	34	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
21	28	35	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
22	29	36	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
23	30	37	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
24	31	38	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
25	32	39	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
26	33	40	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
27	34	41	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
28	35	42	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
29	36	43	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
30	37	44	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
31	38	45	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
32	39	46	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
33	40	47	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
34	41	48	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
35	42	49	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
36	43	50	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
37	44	51	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
38	45	52	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
39	46	53	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
40	47	54	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
41	48	55	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
42	49	56	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
43	50	57	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
44	51	58	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
45	52	59	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
46	53	60	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
47	54	61	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
48	55	62	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
49	56	63	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
50	57	64	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
51	58	65	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
52	59	66	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
53	60	67	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
54	61	68	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
55	62	69	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
56	63	70	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
57	64	71	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
58	65	72	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
59	66	73	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
60	67	74	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
61	68	75	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
62	69	76	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
63	70	77	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
64	71	78	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
65	72	79	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
66	73	80	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
67	74	81	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
68	75	82	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
69	76	83	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
70	77	84	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
71	78	85	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
72	79	86	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
73	80	87	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
74	81	88	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
75	82	89	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
76	83	90	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
77	84	91	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
78	85	92	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
79	86	93	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
80	87	94	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
81	88	95	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
82	89	96	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
83	90	97	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
84	91	98	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
85	92	99	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
86	93	100	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
87	94	101	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
88	95	102	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
89	96	103	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
90	97	104	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
91	98	105	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
92	99	106	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
93	100	107	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
94	101	108	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
95	102	109	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
96	103	110	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
97	104	111	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
98	105	112	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
99	106	113	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%
100	107	114	35%	37%	Cave	1	1	2	100%	1	1	1%

1st	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2	114 1/2	115 1/2	116 1/2	117 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2	120 1/2	121 1/2	122 1/2	123 1/2	124 1/2	125 1/2	126 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2	129 1/2	130 1/2	131 1/2	132 1/2	133 1/2	134 1/2	135 1/2	136 1/2	137 1/2	138 1/2	139 1/2	140 1/2	141 1/2	142 1/2	143 1/2	144 1/2	145 1/2	146 1/2	147 1/2	148 1/2	149 1/2	150 1/2	151 1/2	152 1/2	153 1/2	154 1/2	155 1/2	156 1/2	157 1/2	158 1/2	159 1/2	160 1/2	161 1/2	162 1/2	163 1/2	164 1/2	165 1/2	166 1/2	167 1/2	168 1/2	169 1/2	170 1/2	171 1/2	172 1/2	173 1/2	174 1/2	175 1/2	176 1/2	177 1/2	178 1/2	179 1/2	180 1/2	181 1/2	182 1/2	183 1/2	184 1/2	185 1/2	186 1/2	187 1/2	188 1/2	189 1/2	190 1/2	191 1/2	192 1/2	193 1/2	194 1/2	195 1/2	196 1/2	197 1/2	198 1/2	199 1/2	200 1/2	201 1/2	202 1/2	203 1/2	204 1/2	205 1/2	206 1/2	207 1/2	208 1/2	209 1/2	210 1/2	211 1/2	212 1/2	213 1/2	214 1/2	215 1/2	216 1/2	217 1/2	218 1/2	219 1/2	220 1/2	221 1/2	222 1/2	223 1/2	224 1/2	225 1/2	226 1/2	227 1/2	228 1/2	229 1/2	230 1/2	231 1/2	232 1/2	233 1/2	234 1/2	235 1/2	236 1/2	237 1/2	238 1/2	239 1/2	240 1/2	241 1/2	242 1/2	243 1/2	244 1/2	245 1/2	246 1/2	247 1/2	248 1/2	249 1/2	250 1/2	251 1/2	252 1/2	253 1/2	254 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	257 1/2	258 1/2	259 1/2	260 1/2	261 1/2	262 1/2	263 1/2	264 1/2	265 1/2	266 1/2	267 1/2	268 1/2	269 1/2	270 1/2	271 1/2	272 1/2	273 1/2	274 1/2	275 1/2	276 1/2	277 1/2	278 1/2	279 1/2	280 1/2	281 1/2	282 1/2	283 1/2	284 1/2	285 1/2	286 1/2	287 1/2	288 1/2	289 1/2	290 1/2	291 1/2	292 1/2	293 1/2	294 1/2	295 1/2	296 1/2	297 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	300 1/2	301 1/2	302 1/2	303 1/2	304 1/2	305 1/2	306 1/2	307 1/2	308 1/2	309 1/2	310 1/2	311 1/2	312 1/2	313 1/2	314 1/2	315 1/2	316 1/2	317 1/2	318 1/2	319 1/2	320 1/2	321 1/2	322 1/2	323 1/2	324 1/2	325 1/2	326 1/2	327 1/2	328 1/2	329 1/2	330 1/2	331 1/2	332 1/2	333 1/2	334 1/2	335 1/2	336 1/2	337 1/2	338 1/2	339 1/2	340 1/2	341 1/2	342 1/2	343 1/2	344 1/2	345 1/2	346 1/2	347 1/2	348 1/2	349 1/2	350 1/2	351 1/2	352 1/2	353 1/2	354 1/2	355 1/2	356 1/2	357 1/2	358 1/2	359 1/2	360 1/2	361 1/2	362 1/2	363 1/2	364 1/2	365 1/2	366 1/2	367 1/2	368 1/2	369 1/2	370 1/2	371 1/2	372 1/2	373 1/2	374 1/2	375 1/2	376 1/2	377 1/2	378 1/2	379 1/2	380 1/2	381 1/2	382 1/2	383 1/2	384 1/2	385 1/2	386 1/2	387 1/2	388 1/2	389 1/2	390 1/2	391 1/2	392 1/2	393 1/2	394 1/2	395 1/2	396 1/2	397 1/2	398 1/2	399 1/2	400 1/2	401 1/2	402 1/2	403 1/2	404 1/2	405 1/2	406 1/2	407 1/2	408 1/2	409 1/2	410 1/2	411 1/2	412 1/2	413 1/2	414 1/2	415 1/2	416 1/2	417 1/2	418 1/2	419 1/2	420 1/2	421 1/2	422 1/2	423 1/2	424 1/2	425 1/2	426 1/2	427 1/2	428 1/2	429 1/2	430 1/2	431 1/2	432 1/2	433 1/2	434 1/2	435 1/2	436 1/2	437 1/2	438 1/2	439 1/2	440 1/2	441 1/2	442 1/2	443 1/2	444 1/2	445 1/2	446 1/2	447 1/2	448 1/2	449 1/2	450 1/2	451 1/2	452 1/2	453 1/2	454 1/2	455 1/2	456 1/2	457 1/2	458 1/2	459 1/2	460 1/2	461 1/2	462 1/2	463 1/2	464 1/2	465 1/2	466 1/2	467 1/2	468 1/2	469 1/2	470 1/2	471 1/2	472 1/2	473 1/2	474 1/2	475 1/2	476 1/2	477 1/2	478 1/2	479 1/2	480 1/2	481 1/2	482 1/2	483 1/2	484 1/2	485 1/2	486 1/2	487 1/2	488 1/2	489 1/2	490 1/2	491 1/2	492 1/2	493 1/2	494 1/2	495 1/2	496 1/2	497 1/2	498 1/2	499 1/2	500 1/2	501 1/2	502 1/2	503 1/2	504 1/2	505 1/2	506 1/2	507 1/2	508 1/2	509 1/2	510 1/2	511 1/2	512 1/2	513 1/2	514 1/2	515 1/2	516 1/2	517 1/2	518 1/2	519 1/2	520 1/2	521 1/2	522 1/2	523 1/2	524 1/2	525 1/2	526 1/2	527 1/2	528 1/2	529 1/2	530 1/2	531 1/2	532 1/2	533 1/2	534 1/2	535 1/2	536 1/2	537 1/2	538 1/2	539 1/2	540 1/2	541 1/2	542 1/2	543 1/2	544 1/2	545 1/2	546 1/2	547 1/2	548 1/2	549 1/2	550 1/2	551 1/2	552 1/2	553 1/2	554 1/2	555 1/2	556 1/2	557 1/2	558 1/2	559 1/2	560 1/2	561 1/2	562 1/2	563 1/2	564 1/2	565 1/2	566 1/2	567 1/2	568 1/2	569 1/2	570 1/2	571 1/2	572 1/2	573 1/2	574 1/2	575 1/2	576 1/2	577 1/2	578 1/2	579 1/2	580 1/2	581 1/2	582 1/2	583 1/2	584 1/2	585 1/2	586 1/2	587 1/2	588 1/2	589 1/2	590 1/2	591 1/2	592 1/2	593 1/2	594 1/2	595 1/2	596 1/2	597 1/2	598 1/2	599 1/2	600 1/2	601 1/2	602 1/2	603 1/2	604 1/2	605 1/2	606 1/2	607 1/2	608 1/2	609 1/2	610 1/2	611 1/2	612 1/2	613 1/2	614 1/2	615 1/2	616 1/2	617 1/2	618 1/2	619 1/2	620 1/2	621 1/2	622 1/2	623 1/2	624 1/2	625 1/2	626 1/2	627 1/2	628 1/2	629 1/2	630 1/2	631 1/2	632 1/2	633 1/2	634 1/2	635 1/2	636 1/2	637 1/2	638 1/2	639 1/2	640 1/2	641 1/2	642 1/2	643 1/2	644 1/2	645 1/2	646 1/2	647 1/2	648 1/2	649 1/2	650 1/2	651 1/2	652 1/2	653 1/2	654 1/2	655 1/2	656 1/2	657 1/2	658 1/2	659 1/2	660 1/2	661 1/2	662 1/2	663 1/2	664 1/2	665 1/2	666 1/2	667 1/2	668 1/2	669 1/2	670 1/2	671 1/2	672 1/2	673 1/2	674 1/2	675 1/2	676 1/2	677 1/2	678 1/2	679 1/2	680 1/2	681 1/2	682 1/2	683 1/2	684 1/2	685 1/2	686 1/2	687 1/2	688 1/2	689 1/2	690 1/2	691 1/2	692 1/2	693 1/2	694 1/2	695 1/2	696 1/2	697 1/2	698 1/2	699 1/2	700 1/2	701 1/2	702 1/2	703 1/2	704 1/2	705 1/2	706 1/2	707 1/2	708 1/2	709 1/2	710 1/2	711 1/2	712 1/2	713 1/2	714 1/2	715 1/2	716 1/2	717 1/2	718 1/2	719 1/2	720 1/2	721 1/2	722 1/2	723 1/2	724 1/2	725 1/2	726 1/2	727 1/2	728 1/2	729 1/2	730 1/2	731 1/2	732 1/2	733 1/2	734 1/2	735 1/2	736 1/2	737 1/2	738 1/2	739 1/2	740 1/2	741 1/2	742 1/2	743 1/2	744 1/2	745 1/2	746 1/2	747 1/2	748 1/2	749 1/2	750 1/2	751 1/2	752 1/2	753 1/2	754 1/2	755 1/2	756 1/2	757 1/2	758 1/2	759 1/2	760 1/2	761 1/2	762 1/2	763 1/2	764 1/2	765 1/2	766 1/2	767 1/2	768 1/2	769 1/2	770 1/2	771 1/2	772 1/2	773 1/2	774 1/2	775 1/2	776 1/2	777 1/2	778 1/2	779 1/2	780 1/2	781 1/2	782 1/2	783 1/2	784 1/2	785 1/2	786 1/2	787 1/2	788 1/2	789 1/2	790 1/2	791 1/2	792 1/2	793 1/2	794 1/2	795 1/2	796 1/2	797 1/2	798 1/2	799 1/2	800 1/2	801 1/2	802 1/2	803 1/2	804 1/2	805 1/2	806 1/2	807 1/2	808 1/2	809 1/2	810 1/2	811 1/2	812 1/2	813 1/2	814 1/2	815 1/2	816 1/2	817 1/2	818 1/2	819 1/2	820 1/2	821 1/2	822 1/2	823 1/2	824 1/2	825 1/2	826 1/2	827 1/2	828 1/2	829 1/2	830 1/2	831 1/2	832 1/2	833 1/2	834 1/2	835 1/2	836 1/2	837 1/2	838 1/2	839 1/2	840 1/2	841 1/2	842 1/2	843 1/2	844 1/2	845 1/2	846 1/2	847 1/2	848 1/2	849 1/2	850 1/2	851 1/2	852 1/2	853 1/2	854 1/2	855 1/2	856 1/2	857 1/2	858 1/2	859 1/2	860 1/2	861 1/2	862 1/2	863 1/2	864 1/2	865 1/2	866 1/2	867 1/2	868 1/2	869 1/2	870 1/2	871 1/2	872 1/2	873 1/2	874 1/2	875 1/2	876 1/2	877 1/2	878 1/2	879 1/2	880 1/2	881 1/2	882 1/2	883 1/2	884 1/2	885 1/2	886 1/2	887 1/2	888 1/2	889 1/2	890 1/2	891 1/2	892 1/2	893 1/2	894 1/2	895 1/2	896 1/2	897 1/2	898 1/2	899 1/2	900 1/2	901 1/2	902 1/2	903 1/2	904 1/2	905 1/2	906 1/2	907 1/2	908 1/2	909 1/2	910 1/2	911 1/2	912 1/2	913 1/2	914 1/2	915 1/2	916 1/2	917 1/2	918 1/2	919 1/2	920 1/2	921 1/2	922 1/2	923 1/2	924 1/2	925 1/2	926 1/2	927 1/2	928 1/2	929 1/2	930 1/2	931 1/2	932 1/2	933 1/2	934 1/2	935 1/2	936 1/2	937 1/2	938 1/2	939 1/2	940 1/2	941 1/2	942 1/2	943 1/2	944 1/2	945 1/2	946 1/2	947 1/2	948 1/2	949 1/2	950 1/2	951 1/2	952 1/2	953 1/2	954 1/2	955 1/2	956 1/2	957 1/2	958 1/2	959 1/2	960 1/2	961 1/2	962 1/2	963 1/2	964 1/2	965 1/2	966 1/2	967 1/2	968 1/2	969 1/2	970 1/2	971 1/2	972 1/2	973 1/2	974 1/2	975 1/2	976 1/2	977 1/2	978 1/2	979 1/2	980 1/2	981 1/2	982 1/2	983 1/2	984 1/2	985 1/2	986 1/2	987 1/2	988 1/2	989 1/2	990 1/2	991 1/2	992 1/2	993 1/2	994 1/2	995 1/2	996 1/2	997 1/2	998 1/2	999 1/2	1000 1/2
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believes in spreading a good thing around.



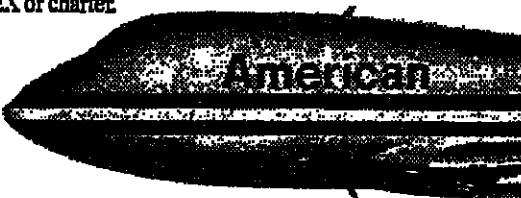
Millions of Americans do, too. They spread so much Peter Pan® Peanut Butter on their bread and crackers that this popular product from Esmark's Swift & Company represents nearly 20% of the total peanut butter market. Swift, whose hundreds of nutritious products include such other market favorites as Butterball® Swift's Premium Turkey, Brown N' Serve® Sausages, and ProTen® Beef, is one of four companies involving Esmark in food, fertilizers, energy, and personal products. Esmark, Inc., 55 East Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois 60603.

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**American Airlines**

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هنا امة لاص

New Issue

All these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

May 1977



## United Biscuits (UK) Limited

(Incorporated in Scotland with limited liability under the Companies Act, 1948)

U.S. \$30,000,000 9 per cent. Bonds due 1989

### Guaranteed by United Biscuits (Holdings) Limited

(Incorporated in Scotland with limited liability under the Companies Acts, 1929 and 1947)

#### Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited

#### Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise

#### Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited

Algemeene Bank Nederland N.V.  
A. E. Ames & Co. Limited  
Amex Bank Limited  
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.  
The Arab and Morgan Grenfell  
Finance Company Limited  
Astaire & Co. Limited  
Banca Commerciale Italiana  
Banca del Gottardo  
Banca della Svizzera Italiana  
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro  
Banca di Roma per la Svizzera  
Bank Julius Baer International Limited  
Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungeger  
(Overseas) Limited  
Bank Mees & Hope NV  
Bankers Trust International Limited  
Banque Arabe et Internationale  
d'Investissement (B.A.I.)  
Banque Belge pour l'Industrie S.A.  
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.  
Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez  
Banque de l'Union Européenne  
Banque de Neufville, Schlumberger,  
Mallet.  
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas  
Banque du Benelux  
Banque Française du Commerce  
Extérieur  
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.  
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.  
Banque Nationale de Paris  
Banque Ormond, Burrus & Cie. S.A.  
Banque Populaire Suisse SA Luxembourg  
Banque Worms  
Barclays Bank International Limited  
Baring Brothers & Co., Limited  
Bayerische Hypotheken-und Wechsel-  
Bank  
Bayerische Vereinsbank  
Berliner Handels-und Frankfurter Bank  
Cazenove & Co.  
Centrale Rabobank  
Citicorp International Group

Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft  
County Bank Limited  
Creditanstalt-Bankverein  
Crédit Commercial de France  
Crédit Général, S.A. de Banque  
Crédit Industriel et Commercial  
Crédit Lyonnais  
Crédit Suisse White Weld Limited  
Daiva Europe N.V.  
Den Danske Bank af 1871 Aktieselskab  
Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft  
DG BANK  
— Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank—  
Dewazay & Associés International S.C.S.  
Dominion Securities Limited  
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft  
Euromobiliare S.p.A. Compagnia  
Europea Intermobiliare  
European Banking Company Limited  
Euroseas Securities Limited  
Finacor  
First Boston (Europe) Limited  
First Chicago Limited  
Robert Fleming & Co. Limited  
Antony Gibbs Holdings Ltd.  
Girozentrale und Bank der Österreich-  
schen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft  
Goldman Sachs International Corp.  
Hambros Bank Limited  
Handelsbank N.W. (Overseas) Limited  
Hill Samuel & Co. Limited  
Kidder, Peabody International Limited  
Kjøbenhavns Handelsbank  
Kleinwort, Benson Limited  
Kreditbank N.V.  
Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting  
& Investment Co. (S.A.K.)  
Kuwait International Investment Co. S.A.K.  
Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited  
Lloyds Bank International Limited  
Loeb Rhoades International Limited  
London Multinational Bank  
(Underwriters) Limited  
Manufacturers Hanover Limited

Merrill Lynch International & Co.  
Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited  
Morgan Stanley International  
Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V.  
The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.  
Nomura Europe N.V.  
Nordfinanz-Bank Zuerich  
Orion Bank Limited  
Österreichische Länderbank  
Pierion, Helling & Pierion N.V.  
Postipankki  
PKBanken  
N.M. Rothschild & Sons Limited  
Rowe & Pitman, Hurst-Brown  
Salomon Brothers International Limited  
Schoeller & Co.  
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited  
Singer & Friedlander Limited  
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken  
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.  
Incorporated  
Società Finanziaria Assicurativa  
(SOFIAS) RAS Group  
Société Générale  
Société Générale de Banque  
Strauss, Turnbull & Co.  
Tokai Kyowa Morgan Grenfell Limited  
Trade Development Bank Overseas Inc.  
Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities)  
Limited  
Union de Banques Arabes  
et Françaises—U.B.A.F.  
Vereins-und Westbank  
Aktiengesellschaft  
J. Vontobel & Co.  
S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.  
Wardley Limited  
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale  
Williams, Glyn & Co.  
Dean Witter International  
Wood Gundy Limited  
Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

New Issue

All these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

July 1977



## SELECTION TRUST LIMITED

(Incorporated in England with limited liability)

U.S. \$50,000,000 8 3/4 per cent. Bonds 1989

#### Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited

#### Citicorp International Group

#### Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise

#### Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited

Al Ahli Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.)  
Algemeene Bank Nederland N.V.  
A. E. Ames & Co. Limited  
Amex Bank Limited  
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.  
Arab Financial Consultants Company  
S.A.K.  
The Arab and Morgan Grenfell  
Finance Company Limited  
Astaire & Co. Limited  
Banca Commerciale Italiana  
Banca del Gottardo  
Banca della Svizzera Italiana  
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro  
Banca di Roma per la Svizzera  
Bank of America International  
Bank Julius Baer International Limited  
Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungeger  
(Overseas) Limited  
Bank Mees & Hope NV  
Bankers Trust International Limited  
Banque Arabe et Internationale  
d'Investissement (B.A.I.)  
Banque Belge pour l'Industrie S.A.  
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.  
Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez  
Banque de l'Union Européenne  
Banque de Neufville, Schlumberger, Mallet  
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas  
Banque du Benelux  
Banque Française du Commerce  
Extérieur  
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.  
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.  
Banque Nationale de Paris  
Banque Ormond, Burrus & Cie. S.A.  
Banque Populaire Suisse SA Luxembourg  
Banque Worms  
Barclays Bank International Limited  
Baring Brothers & Co., Limited  
Bayerische Hypotheken-und Wechsel-  
Bank  
Bayerische Vereinsbank  
Berliner Handels-und Frankfurter Bank  
Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.  
International Limited  
Cazenove & Co.  
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft  
Compagnie Monégasque de Banque  
County Bank Limited  
Crédit Agricole (CNCA)  
Crédit Commercial de France  
Crédit du Nord

Crédit Général, S.A. de Banque  
Crédit Industriel et Commercial  
Crédit Lyonnais  
Crédit Suisse White Weld Limited  
Daiva Europe N.V.  
Den Danske Bank af 1871 Aktieselskab  
Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft  
DG BANK  
— Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank—  
Dewazay & Associés International S.C.S.  
Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation  
Dominion Securities Limited  
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft  
Euromobiliare S.p.A. Compagnia  
Europea Intermobiliare  
European Banking Company Limited  
Euroseas Securities Limited  
Eurotrading Limited  
Finacor  
First Boston (Europe) Limited  
First Chicago Limited  
Robert Fleming & Co. Limited  
Antony Gibbs Holdings Ltd.  
Girozentrale und Bank der Österreich-  
schen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft  
Goldman Sachs International Corp.  
Groupement des Banquiers Privés  
Genevois  
Hambros Bank Limited  
Handelsbank N.W. (Overseas) Limited  
Hessische Landesbank-Girozentrale  
Hill Samuel & Co. Limited  
Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino  
Jardine Fleming & Company Limited  
Kidder, Peabody International Limited  
Kjøbenhavns Handelsbank  
Kleinwort, Benson Limited  
Kreditbank N.V.  
Kreditbank (Suisse) S.A. Geneva  
Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International  
Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting  
& Investment Co. (S.A.K.)  
Kuwait International Finance Co. S.A.K.  
KIFCO  
Kuwait International Investment Co. S.A.K.  
Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)  
Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited  
Lehman Brothers International Limited  
Lloyds Bank International Limited  
Loeb Rhoades International Limited

London Multinational Bank  
(Underwriters) Limited  
Manufacturers Hanover Limited  
Merrill Lynch International & Co.  
Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited  
Morgan Stanley International  
Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V.  
The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.  
Nomura Europe N.V.  
Nordfinanz-Bank Zuerich  
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.  
Orion Bank Limited  
Österreichische Länderbank  
Pierion, Helling & Pierion N.V.  
Postipankki  
PKBanken  
N.M. Rothschild & Sons Limited  
Rothschild Bank AG  
Richardson Securities of Canada  
Rowe & Pitman, Hurst-Brown  
Salomon Brothers International Limited  
Scandinavian Bank Limited  
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited  
Singer & Friedlander Limited  
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken  
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.  
Incorporated  
Société Financière du Leman S.A.  
(RAS Group)  
Société Générale  
Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque  
Société Générale de Banque  
Strauss, Turnbull & Co.  
Sumitomo Finance International  
Sun Hung Kai International Limited  
Tokai Kyowa Morgan Grenfell Limited  
Trade Development Bank Overseas Inc.  
Trinkaus & Burkhart  
Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities)  
Limited  
Union de Banques Arabes  
et Françaises—U.B.A.F.  
Vereins-und Westbank  
Aktiengesellschaft  
J. Vontobel & Co.  
S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.  
Wardley Limited  
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale  
Dean Witter International  
Wood Gundy Limited  
Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

New Issue

All these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

August 1977

## Fisons International Finance N.V.

(Incorporated as a company with limited liability in The Netherlands)

U.S. \$20,000,000 8 3/4 per cent. Bonds 1992



### Guaranteed by Fisons Limited

(Incorporated in England with limited liability under the Companies Acts 1862 to 1890)

#### Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited

#### Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft

#### Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited

Algemeene Bank Nederland N.V.  
A. E. Ames & Co. Limited  
Amex Bank Limited  
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.  
The Arab and Morgan Grenfell  
Finance Company Limited  
Astaire & Co. Limited  
Banca Commerciale Italiana  
Banca del Gottardo  
Banca della Svizzera Italiana  
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro  
Banca di Roma per la Svizzera  
Bank Julius Baer International Limited  
Bank Mees & Hope NV  
Bankers Trust International Limited  
Banque Arabe et Internationale  
d'Investissement (B.A.I.)  
Banque Belge pour l'Industrie S.A.  
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.  
Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez  
Banque de l'Union Européenne  
Banque de Neufville, Schlumberger,  
Mallet.  
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas  
Banque Française du Commerce  
Extérieur  
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.  
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.  
Banque Nationale de Paris  
Banque Ormond, Burrus & Cie. S.A.  
Banque Populaire Suisse SA  
Luxembourg  
Barclays Bank International Limited  
Baring Brothers & Co., Limited  
Bayerische Hypotheken-und Wechsel-  
Bank  
Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale  
Bayerische Vereinsbank  
Berliner Handels-und Frankfurter Bank  
Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.  
International Limited  
Cazenove & Co.  
Chase Manhattan Limited  
Citicorp International Group  
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft  
County Bank Limited  
Creditanstalt-Bankverein  
Crédit Commercial de France  
Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine

Crédit Industriel et Commercial  
Crédit Lyonnais  
Crédit Suisse White Weld Limited  
Daiva Europe N.V.  
Den Danske Bank af 1871 Aktieselskab  
DG BANK  
— Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank—  
Dewazay & Associés International S.C.S.  
Dominion Securities Limited  
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft  
Euromobiliare S.p.A. Compagnia  
Europea Intermobiliare  
European Banking Company Limited  
Euroseas Securities Limited  
Eurotrading Limited  
Finacor  
First Boston (Europe) Limited  
First Chicago Limited  
Robert Fleming & Co. Limited  
Antony Gibbs Holdings Ltd.  
Girozentrale und Bank der Österreich-  
schen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft  
Goldman Sachs International Corp.  
Groupement des Banquiers Privés  
Genevois  
Hambros Bank Limited  
Handelsbank N.W. (Overseas) Ltd.  
Hill Samuel & Co. Limited  
Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino  
Kidder, Peabody International Limited  
Kjøbenhavns Handelsbank  
Kleinwort, Benson Limited  
Kreditbank N.V.  
Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise  
Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International  
Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting  
& Investment Co. (S.A.K.)  
Kuwait International Investment Co. S.A.K.  
Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)  
Laird & Cruickshank incorporating  
Powell Popham, Dawes & Co.  
Lazard Frères et Cie  
Lehman Brothers International Limited  
Lloyds Bank International Limited  
Loeb Rhoades International Limited  
London Multinational Bank  
(Underwriters) Limited

Manufacturers Hanover Limited  
Merrill Lynch International & Co.  
Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited  
Morgan Stanley International  
Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V.  
The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.  
Nomura Europe N.V.  
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New Issue

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August 1977



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# WEATHER

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS ADVERTISEMENT

[illegible]

WHAT'S OUR NEXT ORDER, RIP?

NOW THAT IT'S DARK, MOVE A LITTLE CLOSER TO THE ISLAND, JIM...

DESTINY MUST HAVE SOME MEANS OF GETTING SUPPLIES WITHOUT USING A PLANE. WE'LL SEE IF A TROJAN HORSE ATTRACTS HIM.

UNDER MUTED OARS, A LONGBOAT SILENTLY HEADS FOR THE BEACH

Unscramble these four Jumbles.  
One letter to each square, to form  
four ordinary words.

**REHKI**

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**ECKER**

**WAIRND**

**HANPOR**

**Answer here:**

Jumbles: RANCH PATCH FATHOM EXPOSE  
**Answer:** Might be of some help if you bite your nails—**SHARP TEETH**

*"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"  
Printed in Great Britain"*

A cartoon illustration of three children in a park. On the left, a boy in a striped shirt and shorts is shouting with his mouth open. In the center, a girl in a sailor-style outfit is waving her hand. On the right, a girl with pigtails and a bow is running away, carrying a book. A small dog is running behind her. The scene is set on a sidewalk with a fence and trees in the background.

©1984 by Bobbitt & Associates, Inc.

## Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

That is a slicing up  
reportorial baloney as effe-  
in its way as the lucid  
of Roger Angell.

—By Alan Truitt

suit cannot be led off effectively.

When West leads the club queen and the dummy appears, East perhaps regrets that he did not double four hearts or five hearts to call for a lead in East suit.

However, he really has nothing to regret. After a heart lead South would sail home by winning in dummy, drawing two rounds of trumps and leading diamonds for heart honors - a play that succeeds whenever one defender - East - holds three trumps and three or more diamonds.

Furthermore, the club lead gives East the opportunity of a lifetime, for he can outbid the declarer from his previous intention to draw two rounds of

NORTH (D)  
 ♠ 1082  
 ♥ A 4  
 ♦ A K Q 162  
 ♣ 85

EAST  
 ♠ Q97  
 ♥ K J 7  
 ♦ 1085  
 ♣ 3

WEST  
 ♠ J5  
 ♥ 76  
 ♦ 73  
 ♣ J 109762

SOUTH  
 ♠ A K 6 4 3  
 ♥ Q 983  
 ♦ 10  
 ♣ A K 4

Both sides are vulnerable. The

Club		Spade		Heart		Diamond	
North	East	North	East	North	East	North	East
10	Pass	1	Pass	4	Pass	4	Pass
2	Pass	2	Pass	2	Pass	2	Pass
3	Pass	4	Pass	4	Pass	4	Pass
4	Pass	4	N.T.	4	Pass	4	Pass
5	Pass	6	Pass	6	Pass	6	Pass

West leads the club suit.

مِلّی اعلیٰ



## Trailing Stockton Borg Defaults U.S. Open Tennis

HILLS, N.Y., Sept. 6 (UPI)—The injured Wimbledon and top seed in the U.S. Open upstart today while 6-4, 1-0, to 10th-seeded.

to wait and see," he said. "I don't know, I see."

But, as in his first set, his serves were say to return. "There was the first quality set Borg and after the first set in 34 me charging back in get. Borg grew weak on began to jump on and attack the net. took a 2-3 lead in the Stockton won the next set and closed out the set."

final game, the first set, Stockton beat with passing shot and were about to change grabbed a towel, face and told the umpire default.

momentum of Borg's one of many beaurs here. Yesterday was to remember, and because of 14-year-old's latest triumph or s of Harold Solomon Jean King.

winners on the sixth e whisket U.S. Open were the 12,298 specta- refused to leave after the first afternoon. been Guillermo Vilas Eguigure could not be cause it would conflict

is Hit, Dies  
A 76-year-old s died after being in the face during an with a supporter of an team here, the police they said a man was in connection with the

the manager who it on England to sign tax-free contract with 1 Arab Emirates, travel- yesterday, two weeks a scheduled takeover

day, the Daily Mirror gan a five-part series vie. The Mirror's Dis- ossler on His Rise to n inside pages, a g headline reads: "Ac- Took Steps to Fix y Witnesses."

from the start of his manager of Leeds vie was ready to go to ary lengths to make n the game," the news- l, according to United national.

ally Mirror has been on fou occasions he he hope of influencing of crucial games. And, d, he was even prepar- his ambitious plans. 77, the newspaper said, ed, UPI reported, that allegations against

by Falcons  
Chiefs Led  
artkowski

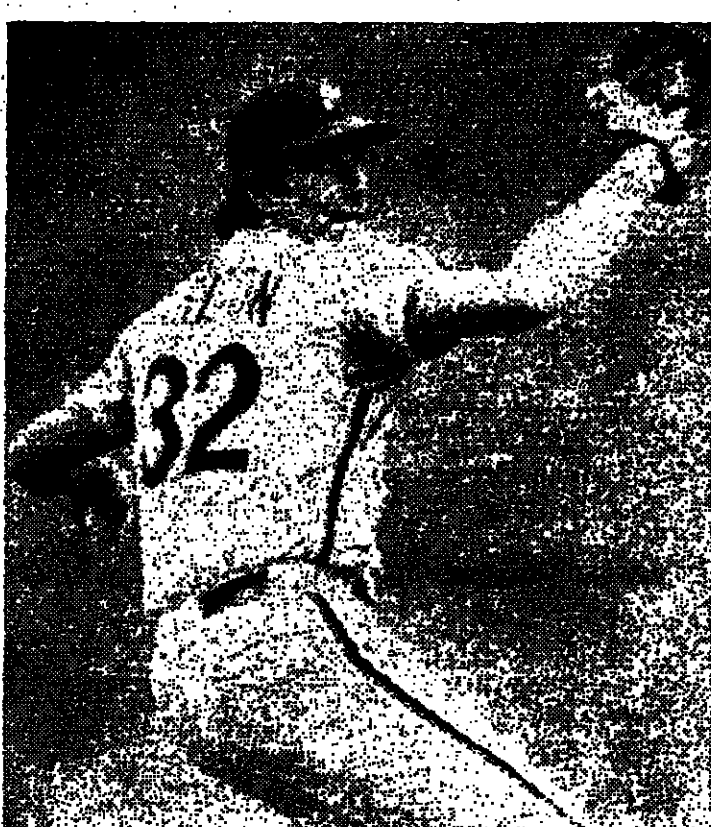
IT CITY, Sept. 6 (UPI). rkowski came off the brow a touchdown pass led two other scoring he third quarter to lift e Falcons to a 24-16 football League exhibi- ty night over the y Chiefs.

ski, who was flown to be fitted for a knee Wednesday after his e popped out during ured the game at the e second half with At- ing 16-7.

7 a 31-yard scoring pass and Jim Mitchell and e Falcons 63 yards in the next time Atlanta all, with Haskell Stang- in from three yards e the visitors a 21-16

alley fumbled on the after the Stankba th Atlanta defensive Bailey falling on it at e City 27. Seven plays Mike-Mayer closed out a scoring with a 34- goal.

ski completed four of s for 34 yards in the ter as Atlanta allowed just nine plays. was the third in es on the road for the who raised their pre- ord to 3-2. Kansas City



THE HIGH, HARD ONE—Steve Carlton in action as he won his 20th game for the Philadelphia Phillies.

## College Football in Northeast: Key Games Will Come Early

This is the first in a series about the U.S. college football outlook.

BOSTON, Sept. 6 (UPI)—College football players will have to be ready early if the preseason favorites in the Northeast want to finish the 1977 campaign with impressive records.

And no other coach faces the problems of Boston College's Joe Yulica, who must fashion a new offensive line and linebacking corps into instant veterans if the Eagles are to get past their first four opponents—Texas, Tennessee, Army and national champion Pitt.

In the Ivy League, the season could rest on the first game, when defending co-champions Yale and Brown meet at New Haven.

Boston College, the lone New England team with Top-20 potential, opens the season Saturday at Texas, which remembers being upset last year at the Eagles' stadium. The following week Boston College faces Johnny Majors' team at Tennessee before coming home to meet Army and Pitt.

Ninth Year in Job  
"Our season this year will be built around timing," said Yulica, starting his ninth year at Boston College. "We will be a good team but we will have to respond early if we are to be successful."

Experienced quarterbacks Ken Smith, a passer, and Joe O'Brien, a runner, will be joined by a Notre Dame transfer, Jay Falanga. "The Eagles also have experience at the other key positions as well Green and Anthony Brown will do most of the running while Bucky Godbolt and Paul McCarthy will handle the receiving."

Brown also must be on top of its game when its season opens Sept. 17 in the Yale Bowl. The Bruins' defense will have to stop Yale fullback John Pagliaro, who piled up more than 1,000 yards last season. Brown has seven starters returning on each unit while Yale counters with 34 returning lettermen.

"I'm not crazy about opening with a team as strong as Brown," said Yale's coach, Carmen Cosca, who retired then changed his mind last fall, "but I'm certain they feel the same way."

If the two Ivy co-favorites falter, Dartmouth could sneak in for its first title in four years. The Big Green has 33 lettermen returning, including starters at running back and tailback positions. The team's fate rests on the development of quarterbacks Steve Ferraris or Buddy Teevens.

Experience Counts  
At Harvard, pass-oriented Tim Davenport, who nearly pulled out a stunning comeback victory against Princeton, appears to have the edge at quarterback since he is experienced in the Crimson's multifaceted offense. Harvard has some experience in the offensive backfield and on the line as well as a veteran defensive front. "The problems come at linebacker and in the defensive backfield."

Optimism has returned to Cornell, with the hiring of Bob Blackman, wizard during his years as Dartmouth coach. Blackman, who has a veteran battery of quarterback Jim Rother and split end Bob Hendrickson but the rest of the squad is lean, especially on defense.

Penn will have its strongest defense in several years but will have problems in its running game; Princeton will be stronger in the defensive secondary and offensive line but will be weakest on the defensive line; and Columbia should be improved on all fronts but will have trouble handling its bigger opponents, according to coach Bill Campbell.

With fullback, Bill Burnham going for his third straight 1,100-yard season and Jeff Allen re-

turning at quarterback, New Hampshire has a wide edge in the Yankee Conference race. The Wildcats have 32 lettermen returning, including eight starters on offense and seven on defense.

Maine is Seasoned  
Maine could provide the chief challenge this season as 17 starters are back from last season's team. Quarterback Jack Cosgrove and running back Rudy DiPietro lead the offense. Massachusetts, a perennial power in the conference, will have to replace 12 starters but will have experience at quarterback in Mike Fallon and at fullback in Billy Coleman.

Boston University, under new coach Rick Taylor, and Connecticut, led by first-year coach Walk Nadasz, should be improved but still thin in key areas. Rhode Island could be the most improved team in the conference if a crop of big linemen can provide enough protection for quarterback Kirk Lambory and runner Rich Moser.

The situation at Holy Cross looks hopeful for the first time in a decade, although 56 of the top 80 players are freshmen and sophomores. Neil Wheelwright, in his second year as coach, must fashion a stiffer defense to go with his productive wishbone offense.

Soccer Leader Fired  
BIRMINGHAM, England, Sept. 6 (AP)—Willie Bell, manager of the First Division soccer team Birmingham City for two years, has been dismissed from his job "by mutual agreement," the management announced. The club lost its first five matches of the season while scoring only one goal.

## Yankees Lose Two to Indians, Red Sox Win Two and Close In

CLEVELAND, Sept. 6 (UPI)—Andre Thornton's check-swing double down the right-field line scored pinch-runner Ron Fritton from second base with the winning run in the fifth inning yesterday to give the Cleveland Indians a 5-4 victory and a Labor Day doubleheader sweep over the New York Yankees.

The doubleheader loss, combined with Boston's sweep over Toronto, ended the Yankees' pennant lead over the Red Sox to 2 1/2 games.

In the first game, the Indians snapped a 13-game losing streak to New York, dating back to July 1, when Bruce Bochte drove in three runs and Jim Kern picked up his 18th save to pace the Indians to a 4-3 victory.

Red Sox 8, Blue Jays 8  
Red Sox 6, Blue Jays 8  
At Toronto, Reggie Cleveland pitched a five-inning shutout and scored twice to pace Boston to a 6-0 triumph over Toronto and a shutout sweep of their doubleheader.

In the opener, Don Asse hurled a three-hitter to carry the Red Sox to an 8-0 victory.

Boston jumped to a 1-0 lead in the nightcap off rookie starter Jim Clancy in the second inning on a double by Bernie Carbo and a single by Hobson. Boston drove Clancy from the mound with two runs in the fourth on a two-run double by Rick Miller and a run-scoring double by Rick Burleson.

Tigers 8, Orioles 7  
Orioles 5, Tigers 6  
At Detroit, Rudy May, backed by Al Bumbry's three-run double in the second inning, won his 15th game and notched his fourth shutout in pitching Baltimore to a 5-0 victory over Detroit and a split of their doubleheader.

Rusty Staub ended the four-hour opener by hitting his 19th home run with two out in the 11th inning to give Detroit an 8-7 triumph.

May, 15-12, scattered eight hits in the second game while reliever Steve Grilli dropped to 1-2 in making his first major-league start following 63 relief appearances for the Tigers.

A's 8, White Sox 7  
White Sox 2, A's 1  
At Oakland, Wilbur Wood and Lerrin LaGow combined to pitch Chicago to a 2-1 victory over Oakland and a split of their doubleheader.

The A's sent 12 batters to the plate in the second inning of the opener, banged out six hits, picked up three walks and scored seven runs for an 8-7 victory.

The White Sox, needing to win in the nightcap to keep from falling out of the pennant race, were behind 1-0 in the sixth of the second game when they scored two runs on three hits and a sacrifice fly.

Twins 5, Rangers 4  
At Bloomington, Minn., Butch Wynegar hit a homer and run-producing single to lead Minnesota to a 5-4 victory over Texas.

Wynegar hit his ninth home run of the season with one out in the third to tie the score, 2-2. The Twins picked another run in the same inning when Larry Hise singled, moved to third on Rich Chiles' single and scored on Glenn Adams' sacrifice fly.

Royals 5, Mariners 4  
At Seattle, Frank White's two-run single and George Brett's two-run homer capped a six-run second inning that gave Kansas City an 8-4 victory over Seattle.

A hit-batsman and two walks off Seattle's starter, Dick Pole, loaded the bases with nobody out in the second. Amos Otis' infield grounder scored the first run and Fred Patek followed with a run-scoring double. White greeted reliever Mike Kekich with a bloop single to right that scored two runs and Brett followed with his 13th homer, giving the Royals a 6-1 lead.

Brewers 6, Angels 5  
At Anaheim, Calif., Sixto Escobar, playing for the first time since he broke a hand July 22, hit a leadoff home in the seventh inning to give Milwaukee a 6-5 victory over California.

Ban also had a two-run homer in the first inning off starter and loser Frank Tanana, 15-9, and Charlie Moore drove in two runs with a sixth-inning single. The Brewers, after being held to 16 hits in their last four games, had 11 against three Angel pitchers.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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